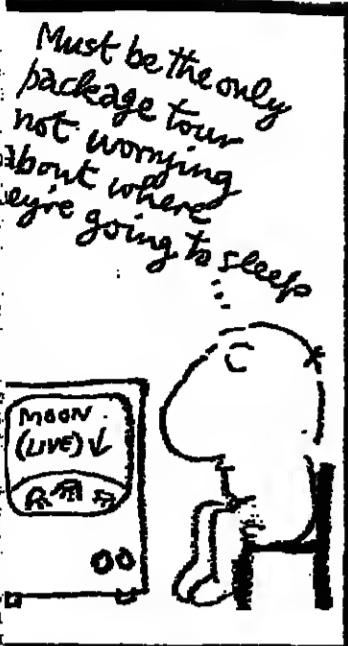


THE SUNDAY TIMES



NEWS DIGEST

AUGUST 1 1971

dan condemned Arab summit

LEADERS ended their five-nation in Tripoli yesterday by condemning or attempting to "liquidate" the guerrillas. But they stopped announcing sanctions against King Government. The leaders of Syria, Libya and the two Yemen pledged "all material, moral and support to the guerrillas" to presence in Jordan.

Meeting was also attended by Pales-tinian leader Yassir Arafat, who urged that Jordan should end from the Arab League.

1: Woman sought

Hunting the kidnapper of five-month-old Weller who was snatched from outside a chemist's shop in Harlow, to interview a woman, aged 25, about 5ft 4in tall, slim, with long hair, who was seen carrying a baby. Denise in Broaday, Harlow, she was reported missing. Det. Sgt Len White, head of Essex CID said: "We are asking everyone detective. All information will be in strict confidence."

hair-cuts 'petty'

MPS Arthur Davidson (Accrington), Sir (Norwood) and Stanley Clinton (Hackney Central) yesterday con-considered "petty" and "humiliating" the to cut the shoulder-length hair of Oz defendants who are in Wands-ton awaiting sentence for offences Obscene Publications Act. They if rules laid it down that hair had prescribed length for everyone in even those held for a few days—rules may well need revising.

Photographer jailed

PRESS photographer Anthony Kett, who secretly landed on Aristotle Onassis' private island, pictures of the multi-millionaire's as jailed for 70 days yesterday. The disturbing the family calm." He ordered to pay 1,000 drachmas (£14).

To Onassis for damaging two equally imported from Britain "to the island." —AP.

Arthy: Unchain UN

R. Eugene McCarthy said in London that the United Nations should disintegrate to intervene in disputes as "internal" but having international repercussions. He quoted cases Biafra and Pakistan in which, he UN had been unable to do anything. US senator visiting Britain, Humphrey, yesterday had a three-hour meeting with Mr Harold Wilson at his home.

en Brassbound

HE final curtain fell last night on ninth West End run of Shaw's play Brassbound's Conversion starring raman, estimated box-office takings £250,000—possibly a record for a day on a limited run in London. man's verdict on British audiences? haved, interested and punctual. I've come back to the London

up in Pakistan

N has introduced army conscription the first time, writes Anthony Khan. The move coincides with President Khan's state warning yesterday: "very near to war with India." And the eastern province is now taking its toll in the western wing, Karachi. Widespread redundancies; 2,300 workers and 1,000 public service in the city lost their jobs last

page 11

strike goes on

OWS strike by 700 senior Giro over a pay dispute will go on as due to take place between the and the operators' union. The Post Office computer centres, telephone accounts. But their also disrupt payroll procedures Post Office staff. The stoppage to last for two days.

sport link' plea

Y LESTOR, Labour MP for Eton and vice-president of Britain's aid movement, said in Johannesburg all sporting ties between Britain and Africa should be severed. She of the students representative the University of Witwatersrand, of come [to South Africa] on behalf of the South African Gov-

she said.—Reuter.

ial, page 4

murder charge

McKENZIE, aged 23, appeared at London, court yesterday charged murder. He was remanded in till August 9 accused of murdering Mr Winston Arnold McKenzie, 49, Edna, 45, and his brother-in-law, an American sailor, at their Olive Road, Cricklewood, on Bridgend, Glamorgan. Frederick of Garden Crescent, Port Talbot, led in custody charged with mur-kid, Marion, aged 30.

Moon motorists off—after steering and battery trouble

MAN went for his first moon drive yesterday. But first he had to deal with a spot of mechanical trouble. David Scott and James Irwin found that they were getting no power from one of the two 36-volt batteries in their 10ft-long moon-buggy Rover. The result was that the buggy was powered only by its rear wheels, and that threatened to cut down the mileage they could do in their first tour of exploration.

But after a while they cured the problem and set off from Falcon, their lunar module, through the fantastic landscape, between the 12,000ft Appenine range of mountains and canyon, 1,300ft deep, known as Hadley Rille. On this tour, the first of three, they planned to cover five miles collecting samples and having a first look at the canyon.

Millions of television viewers saw the moon buggy roll away behind the spidery lunar module, looking for all the world like a slow-motion go-kart.

"Wish we bad time just to stand here and look," Scott and Irwin told Houston Mission Control. One feature of the spot where Falcon landed—right on the rim of a crater—was an unusually thick layer of dust, about 6in deep. "Like soft, powdered snow," Irwin said.

From the very first, Rover gave the astronauts a lurching ride. "It sure is bouncy," Scott commented on his test drive. "Boy, we're going to have a great time with all these hills and mounds."

"I'll have to keep my eye on the road," said Scott, as he manoeuvred the vehicle at between five and six miles an hour. "We really need the seat-belts because of the roll."

Scott was first out of Falcon, the lunar module, which landed on the moon the night before. He was the seventh man to stand on the moon, but he made a little speech: "As I stand out here in the wonders of the unknown at Hadley, I try to



Loading up. For their Saturday spin: astronauts Scott and Irwin walk back towards the lunar module to pick up more equipment for the Rover (left). Moon foothills are in background

realise there is a fundamental truth to our nature—man must explore. And this is exploration at its greatest."

Irwin, out a few minutes later, said, "Oh boy, it's beautiful out there—it reminds me of Sun Valley"—mountain resort in Idaho. He made a bee-line for a marble-sized sphere, apparently of glassy material, which he had spotted from Falcon, and drew a circle round it so he would not lose it.

One of the first things the two men did was to set up a TV camera near Falcon. And then millions of viewers watched them grunting and puffing as they unloaded the Rover vehicle. Same conversation:

"Okay, give me a hand now . . . that's it, easy now . . . a little this way . . . now a little that way . . . coming okay now . . . but now back towards me. Push, Jim, push . . . aw, it's sticking."

The Scott-Irwin moon-drive came two years, 11 days after Neil Armstrong became the first man to touch the moon.

On this first of three exhausting days of moon roving, Scott and Irwin were looking for rock as old as the moon's original crust, believed to have been formed 4.6 billion years ago. Another goal was to set up a \$10.4 million atom-powered surface laboratory which will record environmental facts about the moon for years to come.

The Rover is equipped with a bombing-in device to allow the astronauts to drive from view of the Falcon without fear of becoming lost in the unfamiliar terrain. The Rover has a maximum speed of eight miles an hour.

Scott and Irwin kicked up moon-dust with every step as they loaded Rover with television cameras and other apparatus. One of them could be heard saying: "We hope we don't litter up this landscape too much."

A fine picture of a lunar mountain and the lunar module was beamed to earth, under control by earth technicians. The camera panned around the lunar horizon, showing two peaks and several

Clyde plan to hi-jack a keel

By Tom Davis

THE FIRST OPEN act of defiance by the workers who have taken control of the Upper Clyde shipyards is being planned at a special meeting of shop stewards in Glasgow this morning. It involves hijacking a ship's keel now at Linthouse and moving it across the river to the Scotstoun yard, due to close at the end of this year.

The liquidator of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders, Mr Robert Smith, has tentative plans to complete the ship as yet un-named but numbered 121, and the management had scheduled the keel to be moved to Govan.

Full details of the workers' plan are being kept secret, but it involves moving prefabricated units weighing 50 tons each. Such a massive operation may mean calling up to 100 men back from their holidays tomorrow. The parts will be craned to barges, towed over the river by tugs and then set up on the slipway at Scotstoun.

The success or failure of the operation will depend on maintaining electricity supplies for the cranes, gas supplies for cutting and welding, the co-operation of the

tug men and non-interference by the police and the liquidator, who is now technically and legally in control.

Electricity for the cranes is unlikely to be a major problem, because the Electrical Trades Union has pledged full support to the men. If the grid supply were cut off large areas would be affected, including the Clyde tunnel. If gas supplies are cut off the men may be able to manage with old stock and guillotine cutters. Mr Joe Black, chairman of the local Confederation of Ship Building and Engineering Unions, says they have assurances from the tug men and other organisations that no

vestiges will be taken from the yard.

So far the police have stayed well clear of the yards, and private assurances have been given to shop stewards that, providing there is no trouble, they will keep it that way. The attitude of the liquidator is not certain.

In a remarkable meeting with the liquidator on Friday afternoon a delegation of workers went into his offices and declared him redundant. Mr Smith spoke quietly about his hopes for the yards and continuity of work, and further revealed that there are a few prospective purchasers for the yards as well as an impending visit by a director of the Brazilian ports authority.

But, after asking him briefly to leave the room, the men rejected his verbal and written statements as "inaccurate rubbish." When he returned Mr Jim Ramsey, of the hollermakers, declared there was no point in talking further, that the men were now in charge so it would be best if he stayed away out of it.

Throughout the meeting the liquidator took a diplomatic stance and pointedly refused to enter into any polemics or issue threats, as

has been reported in some newspapers.

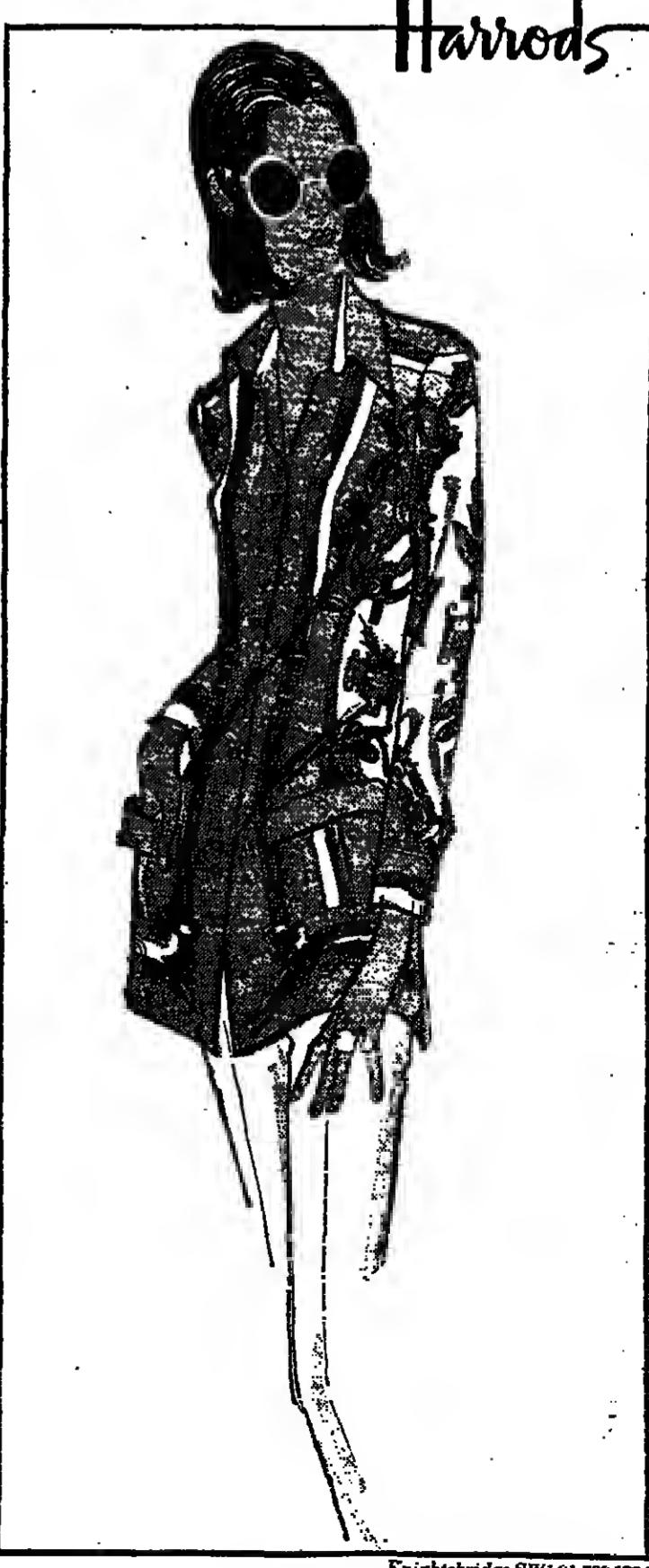
Afterwards one of the shop stewards, Mr Thomas Stewart of the ETU, denied Mr Smith would be harried from the yards. "He will be allowed in, but not allowed to take anything away," he declared.

Early yesterday at the Clydebank yard the only signs of what Mr Anthony W. D. G. Bevan described as "the birth pains of a new concept of work" were grim-faced shop stewards standing at the gates in a grey drizzle talking to men from the Press. Inside some 30 joiners were working overtime making furniture for a private shipping order for Cammell Lairds.

Vincent Hanna writes: Mr Archibald Kelly, the local businessman who has already made a fortune developing the Ardrosson Docks, arrived in Glasgow for further talks on Friday. He said he was prepared to put forward a substantial sum of his own money—but only on condition that the Government helps and that the existing orders at John Brown would have to be part of the deal. But there seems little prospect of him getting the kind of deal he wants.

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The widow, the Lord Mayor and the case of the £126,000 will

By Bruce Page, Lewis Chester and Douglas Evans

A GOTHIC TALE of disputed inheritance surfaced briefly in courtroom 44 of the Probate Division of the High Court on Friday. In a brisk 40-minute hearing, it emerged that a distinguished solicitor had drawn wills, for two clients, which bequeathed large sums to his own family and the family of one of his partners.

The total sums involved were more than £200,000, less estate duty.

The case of The Solicitors for the Affairs of Her Majesty's Treasury v Sir Lionel Biggs and Roger Sinclair Kirkpatrick raised larger issues than its brevity might indicate. Essentially, it concerns the problems which arise when solicitors benefit from their own clients' estates—and particularly when as in this case, one of the clients was regarded as absent-minded.

And the whole episode has something to do with the ordinary citizen's difficulties over taking legal action against lawyers of high repute.

The expensive legal talent assembled on Friday in courtroom 44 hinted at the larger issues. On behalf of Sir Lionel Biggs—the central figure in this whole enterprise—Mr James Comyn, QC, observed that he had acted "misguidedly and stupidly and in ignorance of the full scope of the law." His conduct, however, could not be construed as "unprofessional."

taken over by the Crown. (Earlier, in a private action, the same defendants had relinquished their claim to the £286,000 estate of Mrs Pershouse's sister-in-law, Miss Jane Pershouse.)

These two lawsuits were only episodes in the 20 years' history of a "sorry affair"—Mr Comyn's term—which might have furnished a theme for one of Dickens' bleaker novels.

Sir Lionel Biggs, now 64, is a former Lord Mayor of Manchester, who was knighted in 1964 for political and public services. As a politician, he was noted for a brisk, businesslike approach and a strict moral outlook—advocating, for instance, the use of the birch.

For most of his life, Sir Lionel has been a leading member of the Manchester solicitors Withington, Petty & Co. His close colleague in the firm, Mr Roger Kirkpatrick, now 66, was his co-defendant in Friday's action. He also was regarded in Manchester as a commercial lawyer of notable acumen.

Withington and Perry managed the affairs of Miss Jane Pershouse and her sister-in-law, Mrs Marie Pershouse. The wealth of these ladies came from the large Pershouse cotton fortune, but they were not themselves business people, and they lived much of their lives abroad.

Mrs Marie Pershouse, the younger of the two, returned to England just after the war as a widow with no known blood relations. She went to live at Torquay

in Devon, not far from her sister-in-law, Jane Pershouse.

On January 12, 1949, both the Pershouse ladies made wills, and the executors in each case were Sir Lionel (then MR) Biggs and Mr Kirkpatrick. Although both wills were made on the same day for the moment we must concentrate on Marie's will, which was the specific subject of Friday's hearing.

The Statement of Claim for Friday's action conveys, for all its legalistic phrasing, a vivid sense of the affair. It relates that Marie Agnes Pershouse died on January 20, 1966, without issue, parent or kin. And on February 10, 1966, the defendants Biggs and Kirkpatrick were granted probate of her will.

It then challenges certain clauses in the will. These include: the clause which made Biggs and Kirkpatrick executors; the clause which left them £300 apiece personally; the clause which left Biggs some bloodstone cufflinks; the one which left Mrs Biggs a diamond ring; the one which left Mrs Kirkpatrick a platinum brooch and a diamond ring—and the clauses extending benefits to the Biggs and Kirkpatrick children. The statement continues:

"(a) At the time of the Will the deceased was 58 years old and was not experienced in business affairs.

"(b) The Defendants, or one of them, drafted the Will . . . appointing themselves executors and leaving benefits for themselves and their wives and the first Defendant continues:

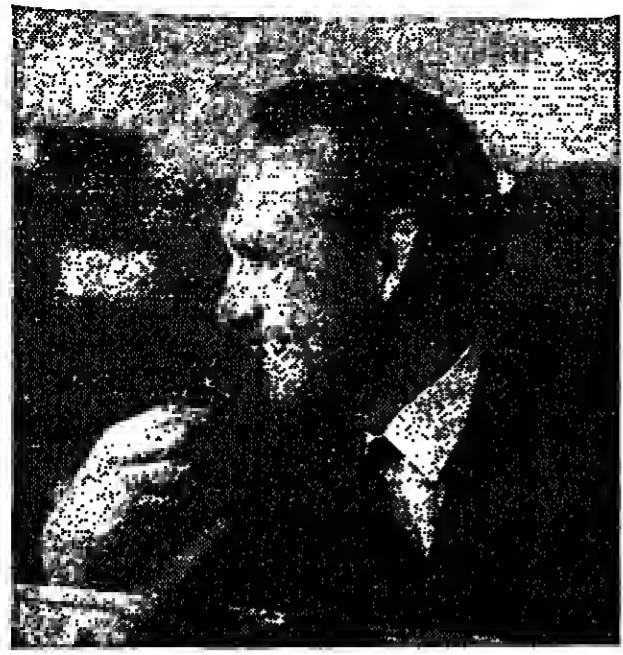
"continued on page 2



Biggs: "He acted stupidly"

On this Mr Justice Rees made no formal comment, though he observed that "this is a very common occurrence in South Coast holiday towns. He should have refused to draw the will." His Honour was pleased, however, by the "great propriety" of the defendants in submitting to the judgment of the court (i.e., sur-rendering the case).

The Judge then made an order that the gross estate of Mrs Marie Pershouse, worth £126,000, he



Can a tragedy end happily?

It happened on Whit Monday, 1966.

George S., a bank manager, was in a London Park with his family. At that moment, life couldn't have seemed better.

Within the space of two hours that afternoon, George became blind.

Surgeons fought for six months to restore his sight. But all in vain.

"At first, you want to go into a corner and lose yourself," says George, who is now leading a successful career as a securities lecturer with his old bank, "but I thank the RNIB Rehabilitation Centre at Torquay for helping bring me back to a normal family life."

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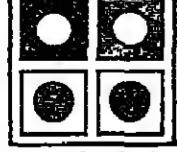


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The cheek in Mr Powell's tongue

ENOCH the Terrible yesterday gave way to Enoch the ironic. Mr Powell's subject was the way in which the Common Market issue would be decided; and as he spoke at a Conservative fete at Ardgate, Ross-shire, his tongue was clearly never far from his cheek.

In the controversial affair, said Mr Powell, "there are certain facts not open to controversy or denial." He went on:

One of these certainties is that British entry is conditional upon, in Mr Heath's own words, the "full-hearted consent of the British Parliament and people." This was affirmed by the leader of the Conservative Party on the eve of the general election last year. . . It is a binding affirmation of principle...

What is beyond dispute is that a decision of the House of Commons which was opposed by the official Opposition could not by any stretch of imagination be regarded as taken with the full-hearted consent of Parliament. . . The full-hearted consent of the House of Commons can be given only by a House of Commons overwhelmingly united. Anyone who sought to pretend otherwise would deserve ill of the Tory Party, because they would be seeking to equivocate away the plain words and the personal affirmation of its leader...

The fact, and it is a fact, which can be recorded now, is that the Government could not, without indelible breach of honour, part to accede to the Treaty of Rome if Her Majesty's Opposition were against.

There was, Mr Powell continued, another assertion which could be made "with absolute assurance." It was this:

We have read a good deal recently about what is called "arm-twisting" going on in the Conservative Party, meaning that Conservative Members of Parliament are being subjected to pressures of various kinds, varying from threats and blackmail to promises and cajolery, exerted by or with the knowledge and countenance of the Government Whips, by the party organisation or by local officials and associations. It needs to be understood that there is not a word of truth in such assertions...

There is no ambiguity at all about the considered statement which Mr Heath made during the General Election: "We recognise," he said, "that some members of the Party hold opposite views on European policy, very often on grounds of principle, such as sovereignty. These people would be absolutely free to vote in the way they so decided."

Any action taken publicly or privately, before or after the event, to threaten or disadvantage

such Member would be an arrogant affront to the Leader of the Party and a breach of his promise of "absolute freedom". Indeed, so serious would it be, for him and the Party, if his solemn word given at election time were thus broken, that it must be assumed he will have given strict instructions to his agents, and through Conservative Central Office, and that any official of the Party, paid or voluntary, who was found to have been in any way responsible for pressuring Conservative Members would incur the severe displeasure of the leadership and the Conservative party as a whole.

Mr Heath's known integrity is one of the greatest assets of the Party and the Government and it would be the most serious matter if through the actions of others it could be impugned.

Mr Heath's words of which I have reminded you are also the complete answer to those who suggest that the question of British entry would be one of confidence and that whatever might be the opinion of a Member of Parliament upon it, he ought nevertheless to vote with the Government, if the consequence otherwise might be a change of administration of a general election.

Many would probably consider the issue of British entry so great, intended, as it is, to be irreversible and to change the course of time the whole status of Britain—a question, as some have said, concerning our children and our children's children—that it exceeds any other consideration in importance, and that in this context the call of party cannot override the call of country.

Fortunately we need not appeal to that principle; for Mr Heath has faced and answered the question in advance. A question of confidence is one in which the leader of a party considers he has a right to the support of its members. It cannot be one in which he himself deliberately and in advance accords them absolute freedom to vote according to their individual opinion.

New talks on lecturers' pay

The delayed negotiations over pay rises for 37,000 teachers in polytechnics, technical colleges and art schools are to be resumed with a meeting of the Burnham Further Education Committee tomorrow.

A claim for rises of up to 40 per cent was submitted in February, but negotiations have been delayed by the prolonged wrangling over schoolteachers' pay.

Where the astronauts went yesterday. First stop (1) was on the fringe of the rubble ejected from Elbow Crater. Their tasks there were to take rock samples and photographs. Then off past Elbow Crater (2) to take rock core samples and samples for the Special Environmental Sample Container. These must be taken in extremely poor conditions to avoid any possibility of biological contamination from earth. Scott and Irwin also used the penetrometer, an instrument rather like a shooting stick, to test the load-bearing strength of the Moon's surface. At the third stop (3) the pair took yet more samples and photographs and spied out the land for their second Moon-ride. In between stops, they were watching closely to discover how the rocks of the Appenine mountains differed from those of the plain below—and where the break came. The insert (right) shows their journey to scale.

The flaw in Mr Benn's dream

By Eric Jacobs

SITTING in the canteen a couple of hours after the workers had claimed control of the Clydeside Shipyard, Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn declared: "This is the stuff of which great events are made." Last night former Minister of Technology then accused me of not having taken him seriously the last time we had discussed the possibility of this kind of industrial action. Perhaps I would now?

If there were ever to be a real revolutionary take-over in Britain, you couldn't imagine a riper set of conditions than those at the UCS Clydesdale yard, once famous as John Brown's builder of the Queen liners.

The yard is a principal employer in the small burgh of

BATTLE FOR THE CLYDE

Clydebank, perched on the edge of Glasgow, a city at the centre of a region where 130,000 are already out of work. The yard workers have the unanimous support of the borough council, the backing of the Scottish unions, the sympathy of Glasgow Corporation, the ear of prominent politicians. Even the police are inclined to be helpful.

According to revolutionary theory, workers' councils—soviets—should now take over the yard; others will appear in plants associated with the yard as the workers' action comes increasingly into conflict with the wider economic system; the movement

spreads to local administration, to the armed forces, to the police. A new consciousness is born in the working class...

This is the sort of idea that animates Left-wing theorists, but outside France it is rarely tried in industry. Recently, it has been the students that have attempted to turn their universities into revolutionary centres. The workers, however, have been singularly unimpressed. The one occasion when the student spark caught fire was in Paris in May, 1968, and that blaze was stamped out.

In Britain, direct industrial action against the system, rather than within it, has been unpopular since the General Strike 40 years ago.

The only recorded instance of an occupation by industrial workers since the war was

"stay-down" strikes at the Walswood, Shiffield, in 1948. Refused to come to an protest at a reorganisation but the new National Council was implacable.

Two years ago, a plan over three GEC plants, side, also threatened to fizzled out before it started the workers themselves overwhelming again mass meeting.

On Clydeside last perspectives of the themselves seemed straightforward than What they wanted, to me, was jobs, was the reasonable prospect of both.

If they were put on

where would they look Unemployed craftsmen already sweeping the filling the worst jobs. And even if they were among the 2,500 men I found places in what UCS, would they k high earnings, or won forced to take a cut in

Faced with such a de

response of these men to turn round and f

willingness to fight for what

Fight who? For what?

As a massive de

against unemployment equivalent of the march, the occupation fully have some effect, bank last week, only a

revolutionaries Wedgwood Benn—see it as anything more

RUSH of dismissals

at about the time votes on the Comm

seems certain to intensify, writes James

Even the most enthusiastic Market Labour MPs' it difficult to vote for Europe if it meant the Tories in these cire

There will be review on Mr Heath to allow

Several Cabinet coll

heve this would p

Prime Minister with

majority than could b

from a straight co

three-line whips out sides.

At the moment, he

that a three-line wh

essential to prevent

Tories voting for unity

Opposition may mak

Market Labour vot

wise out the effect o

servative rebels.

Girls move in

Girls will be admitt

11th century boys at

Oakham, Rutland, t

time in September.

Where the astronauts went yesterday. First stop (1) was on the fringe of the rubble ejected from Elbow Crater. Their tasks there were to take rock samples and photographs. Then off past Elbow Crater (2) to take rock core samples and samples for the Special Environmental Sample Container. These must be taken in extremely poor conditions to avoid any possibility of biological contamination from earth. Scott and Irwin also used the penetrometer, an instrument rather like a shooting stick, to test the load-bearing strength of the Moon's surface. At the third stop (3) the pair took yet more samples and photographs and spied out the land for their second Moon-ride. In between stops, they were watching closely to discover how the rocks of the Appenine mountains differed from those of the plain below—and where the break came. The insert (right) shows their journey to scale.

They and their predecessors have administered my family's affairs for nearly one hundred years and in so doing, have increased the capital value of my estate very considerably."

Thus, it was that when Mrs Pershouse died in 1966, and when Miss Pershouse died in 1969, the bulk of money was directly earmarked for the legal advisers and their families.

When the Wardropers first approached solicitors about challenging Jane's will, they were advised that they did not stand much chance against the two partners in Withington & Perry.

When they did find a London solicitor prepared to be "militant," he at first found Biggs and Kirkpatrick highly resistant.

The Wardropers were challenging only Jane's will (she was their relative), but the Marie Pershouse will was naturally part of the legal argument. After some sparring, the representatives of the Biggs/Kirkpatrick side proposed a "conditional" settlement.

Under this, they proposed to relinquish any claim to Jane's estate, provided no complaint was made to the Law Society on either will, or to any other investigating body.

Counsel advising the Wardropers were Mr Peter Rawson and Sir Joseph Moloney, QC, former chairman of the Bar Council.

They said of the proposed settlement: "There is, no doubt, a conflict between the interests of our lay clients and the wider public interest, but we consider our clients will be fully justified in accepting terms of settlement..."

But the Wardropers refused this tempting offer, even though they had no pecuniary interest in Marie Pershouse's £126,000 estate. Eventually, they obtained full restitution of Jane's estate, and after settlement the family approached the Treasury Solicitor about Marie's will. Last Friday's court hearing was the result.

The Wardropers' case was that the original will made by Jane's mother, Mrs Pershouse, was invalid because she had not signed it in the presence of two witnesses.

The court accepted this argument and ruled that the will was invalid. The Wardropers' claim to the estate was rejected.

Mr Phillips had 30 replies within three days for this charm old-world cottage.

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After must
away
keep
London job

Derek Humphry

EAR-OLD Australian, who has become operations manager for International, the banking firm, will be in his notice this leave Britain because holiday permit has

Office rule says that a wealth citizen who takes on during an extended do so for only three go, back in Melbourne, will apply for a work and six months later he is going back to Britain to where he left off.

In August last year Young made his application in this country. He spent seven months for a by the Home Office. It gave the country within

He appealed and the the Immigration Tribunal was fixed for

ing, with his lawyer and arrived 15 minutes the tribunal offices. They were shown "Appellants". Waiting where two clerks took three times and said they called when their case

later they were told: he has been heard —

The adjudicator, Mr Hall, had heard the Home Office, given a decision the building. He was at home but he himself *functus officio* charged. Mr Young's Mrs Esther Iwi, pro the Home Secretary manner of hearing was natural justice and

adjudicator's written decision the sentence: as seen no appearance on his behalf".

ys later a secretary says Iwi to say that Mr d declared his earlier nullity and that he could hold a fresh one come letter saying adjudicator would resume the following week. said that they could to the second hearing would simply recognize validity of the earlier in any case there was time for legal con But the second hearing, D. L. Neve, pressed Mr Young's evidence against him.

day, Mr Young's case entered the full Appeal

The chairman, Sir too, confirming the sions, said there had fortuate difficulties" but every effort was

adjudicators bad cited as the case of an girl secretary who had an extension of her working permit on the that she was taking lectures.

is an arbitrary choice from among the cases the tribunals week. Perhaps no less have been a mention earlier this year in New Zealander, who had the Prince of sheep at the Duchy bull farm in Cornwall three-year working holi allowed to stay on

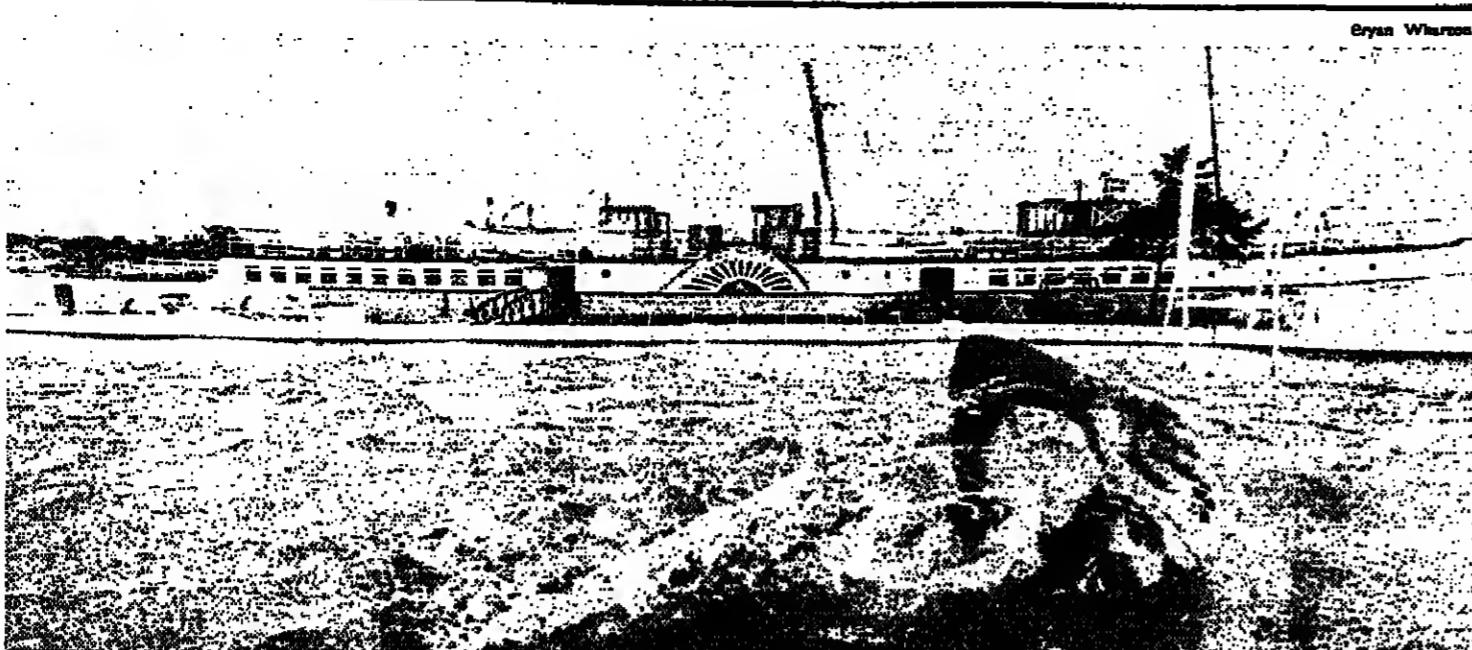
e remanded treat charge

geo appeared at Bow London, yesterday, demanding \$15,000 (\$500) with menses rector of a London International Charter consultants, on Friday, all said to live in were remanded in custody Wednesday after objected to bail. They e Polacco, 36, travel valde Winter, 40, director; and Bernard

dict director.

1 winner

\$25,000 Premium announced yesterday v. Bond number 5LB The winner lives in Wales Liverpool Crematorium, Glamorgan Garchets, H. M. R. Burgess



Apparently overhauling the retired steamer Medway Queen, Kevin Murphy strikes out strongly in his plastic pool

Nerves and gales turn Kevin Murphy's marathon swim into a gentle paddle

AFTER planning for two years to spend 35 hours this weekend in becoming the first man to swim non-stop round the Isle of Wight, 22-year-old journalist Kevin Murphy had to settle for a splash in a plastic paddling pool. It was the ultimate example of the complexities of amateur sport: having built painstakingly, with 500 miles training in the last two months, towards a physical and mental peak, his buoyancy was exploded against a back-cloth of comedy farce in the early hours yesterday.

At the moment the swim is postponed because of gale-force winds. It may start at 4 o'clock this afternoon, at 4 o'clock tomorrow morning, or at the same time on any of the next ten days. A break in the weather will decide.

In the early hours yesterday you could almost feel the nerve-strings tugging, as the swim became apparently more and more difficult to organise. The 60 miles, 35-hour swim was originally planned for Friday; then for the first time in his career the world's

leading long-distance swimmer suffered an attack of nerves, managed only two hours' sleep and was sent back to bed under doctor's orders with four sleeping tablets. The new time was Saturday 3 a.m.

But then a Force 6 gale blew up and the swim was off for at least another day. The tension oozed out and Murphy, forgetting his obsession with the sea, went for his paddle.

Rob Hughes

Etruscan tomb paintings in £10,000 art swindle

By Derek Humphry and Denis Herbstein

TWENTY-FIVE "genuine Etruscan" tomb paintings—sold for £10,000 each—were manufactured recently. Oxford University scientists said yesterday. The disclosure came only 48 hours after it was learned that pieces of Haclar pottery displayed by museums throughout the world are fakes.

This latest international art swindle has been "blown" by scientists angry over pressure put on them to stay silent. Private collectors who have sunk small fortunes into Etruscan objects are probably holding worthless items, and some of the footed purchasers of terra-cotta panels had hoped to resell. None thes objects is in this country.

Dr Stuart Fleming, who headed the investigation at Oxford's Research Laboratory for Archaeology and the History of Art, said yesterday: "They demanded that we kept quiet because they bad been told they would get their money back from the forgers if there was no publicity. Fortunately there were four who agreed that the whole thing should be exposed. They felt people should be warned."

The research laboratory's investigations show that there are many more fakes in Etruscan wall paintings than experts had believed, said Dr Fleming. "Up to now, the authenticity of these works has been taken for granted."

Most American Art Museums as well as private collectors have examples of the terra-cotta panels bought at the time the ones now shown to be fakes came on to the market.

A well-organised workshop employing brilliant craftsmen in one of the regions of Italy where the Etruscan civilisation existed in the pre-Roman era, is suspected of manufacturing most of the tomb painting forgeries.

The racket has been in operation for about 10 years. The fakes are smuggled across the Swiss border and represented to foreign buyers as having been taken out of Italy legally. Some of the world's most experienced



Detail from a "genuine Etruscan" tomb painting—said to have been made in Italy

before the war and that he had acquired the pot from an Austrian collector, who had got the objects out of Turkey in 1938.

Soon after buying the Haclar pieces we suspected that they might be forgeries. Vessels from Haclar only started appearing in the early 1930s," Dr Moory would not disclose the price paid for the vessel.

Museums and private collectors do not normally disclose the names of people from whom they buy antiques. But in 1967 two journalists from The Sunday Times, Kenneth Pearson and

Patricia Connor, met two dealers in Izmir who named Mr Weissman as their London contact. Mr Weissman later confirmed that he had sold two pieces to the British Museum and a third to the Ashmolean Museum.

The journalists quoted "a

director of one of London's biggest firms of auctioneers" as saying that the proportion of Haclar fakes in the auction article was "enormous". On one occasion a dealer had left a box of Haclar pots, goddesses, and other objects, for auction. One of the goddesses was dropped and shattered—to reveal pink dental plaster under the armpits.

The Haclar objects allegedly came from the prehistoric settlement and cemetery of Haclar in south-west Turkey, which was dis-

cavated and partly excavated by

Mr James Mellaart, now a lecturer at the Institute of Archaeology, London. After Mr Mellaart stopped working on the site, looting by the local peasantry became rampant. Now local people, still skilled in the art of pottery and using the same materials as their ancestors, have caused consternation in museums as far apart as the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, the Louvre, the British Museum, and the Ankara.

The Ashmolean has now withdrawn from exhibition three painted Haclar bowls, bought from Sotheby's in 1963, and the British Museum has withdrawn three Haclar objects other than those bought from Mr Weissman.

In Brief

Milligan: How I saved lives

Comedian Spike Milligan claimed yesterday that he had saved several people from committing suicide. "People who get into states come and see me. I talk their language and I send them to psychiatrists that I know," he said. "By talking to them I have saved several people from killing themselves—I saved a chap from dying the week before last."

Mr Milligan was speaking at a press conference in the Commons to launch a parliamentary petition organised by the Mind Campaign, urging improved aid for the mentally ill.

Police probe: results soon

A police chief will report this week on his six-month probe into complaints by a Shropshire school headmaster against Det. Chief Supt. Robert Booth, head of West Mercia CID, and 10 other officers.

The report by Mr Leonard Read, assistant chief constable of Nottingham, will be studied by Mr Eric Abbott, deputy chief constable of the West Mercia force, who will decide on any disciplinary action.

'Commandos' to fight poverty

A team of "social commandos" made up of trained social workers ready to fly to any country where emergency help is needed, was announced yesterday at the second international conference of Simon Communities in Liverpool.

The organisation's founder, Mr Anton Wallach-Clifford, a aid social workers in many countries were calling on the Simon Trust to help with welfare problems. They have already been asked to send "Commando units" to India, South America and Australia.

Demo probe call

An inquiry by the Home Secretary Mr Reginald Maudling into allegations of police brutality at Friday's demonstration outside the Plymouth factory of Fine Tubes Ltd. was demanded yesterday by Dr David Owen, Labour MP for Plymouth (Sutton). Factory workers have been in dispute with the management for 58 weeks.

Police funeral

The funeral of Det Con Ian Coward, 28, who died nine days ago after being shot in Reading on June 27, took place yesterday in Reading.

50 من العمل

Poor families fail to take Barber's aid

By Wendy Hughes

ONLY 13 per cent of the 190,000 low wage-earning families who are eligible for the new Family Income Supplement scheme will collect their cash benefits from post offices when the service starts this week, despite a massive advertising campaign by the Government.

A spokesman for the Department of Health said yesterday: "People in this income group are particularly difficult to reach. We are not claiming that the present figures prove an overwhelming success, but we never expected an immediate response."

The supplement is designed to benefit families who have an income less than they would expect if the wage-earners were out of work and they were thus dependent on the State and drawing supplementary benefits. A family with three children and a £16 income will receive £3 a week in supplement, which is a half the difference between £16 and £22—the limit above which three-child families do not qualify for supplement.

The scheme was announced last October as part of a package which also included a reduction in income tax. Labour critics charged that the tax relief really benefited only higher income groups. The Government argued that the FIS part of the package showed that the poorer families were not being forgotten.

Total costs had been estimated at £8m a year in benefits plus another £60,000 to cover administration. But so far the Department of Health and Social Security has approved only 20,763 applications for the supplementary income. At this rate, with awards averaging £1.50 a week, the Government can operate the scheme initially at about £1m a year.

Mr Frank Field, director of the Child Poverty Action Group, said yesterday: "There has been a poor response to this scheme because the poor are not prepared to accept help that involves a means test. How else can they tell the Government they do not want this without taking to the streets. The Government must see this as a vote of no-confidence in the scheme."

If they have to keep advertising the scheme the situation could well arise where more money is being spent on advertising than on benefits."

When the results of the awards are analysed later this year the Government hopes to be able to chart the districts and professions of the low wage-earning families.

Curiously, there has been a rush of applicants for FIS from the Civil Service itself. To avoid embarrassment to civil servants working in Departments of Health and Social Security who wish to claim, a special branch office has been set up in Blackpool which will deal with claims from the public in the North West and also process all civil servants' applications.

Top men may quit over air crash

by Kei Makino, Asian News Service, Tokyo

flight plans—but they need not tell each other.

The Japanese Air Force itself sent a report to the Government earlier this year expressing grave concern over near misses, saying "training flights should be five miles away from airliners' traffic lanes, and if they have to be crossed, this should be done as a right-angle turn."

When Prime Minister Eisaku Sato and his Cabinet meet tomorrow to discuss the crash they will doubtless add their denials to hints that fighter pilots to "huzz" airliners to keep their eye in.

They will not be helped by the remark on television of Capt Tomatsu Kuma—the instructor flying alongside Sgt Ichikawa—in another Sabre. Christopher Rees writes: Sixty-one "near misses" have been reported in the last two years on Japan's crowded airways—but actually the near-collision rate is believed to be running at about 300 a year. Most of the planes involved are airliners and Japanese or US fighters. And the fighters claim precedence over the commercial planes.

Officially, commercial and military flights are co-ordinated. They are both supposed to inform the Civil Aviation Bureau of

angered the president by publishing comments in conflict with his views. President Julius Nyerere is himself editor-in-chief of the newspaper, the Standard and the Sunday News.

Nyerere sacks his editor

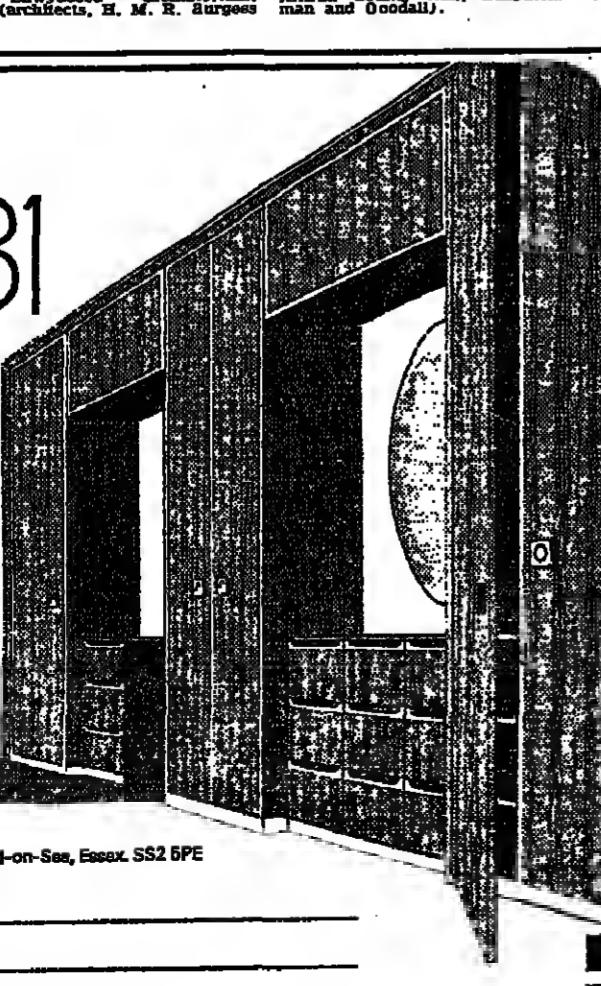
The editor of Tanzania's two official newspapers, Miss Frene Gimwala, who was appointed last year by President Julius Nyerere, has been dismissed. Observers in Dar es Salaam believe she has

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ST 1/8

Ayr wins chess championship

Ayr Academy took an unbeatable 3-1 lead over Manchester Grammar School in the final of The Sunday Times national schools chess tournament yesterday.

Individual results: Board 1: Findlay (Ayr) beat Linnell (MGS); Board 2: Pearce (Ayr) beat Member (MGS); Board 3: Minty (Ayr) beat Steward (MGS); Board 4: Ross (Ayr) beat Reid (MGS).

Leicester Permanent Building Society

Head Office: Cadby, Leicester, LE2 4PF. Branch Office addresses—see telephone directory.

Dean on trial is charged with Christian charity

By Godfrey Hodgson

THE DEAN of Johannesburg, the Very Reverend Gonville French-Beytagh, goes on trial on Monday charged with ten counts under the Terrorism Act. The prosecution's own documents, annexed to the indictment, leave no doubt that, among the acts the Dean is accused of, are some flagrant instances of the heinous offence of behaving like a practising Christian.

The ninth count of the indictment alleges that the Dean "received from the Defence and Aid Organisation, London... monies amounting to R57,400 or thereabouts (about £30,000)," which monies he paid out in the Republic, as set out in Annexure B.

The whole indictment is drawn in terms of an alleged "plan to commit acts of violence," supposedly formulated by the African National Congress (ANC) in 1961, which the Dean is accused of working actively to implement.

In such a context, therefore, the reader turns to Annexure B, half-expecting to find the Dean accused of disbursing money for purposes at least indirectly connected with violence, terrorism or revolution. But one finds no references there to arms purchases, training of guerrillas or clandestine printing. Instead, Annexure B is a sort of inventory of Christian charity. On page after page there shines out of the dismal catalogue some small act of imaginative help for the victims of South African politics or their families.

There could hardly be more eloquent testimony to the pathetic situation in which the African leadership now finds itself, or to the sly ferocity of a regime which lists its victims as acts of terrorism.

"NAME OF PERSON whose dependants were recipients," runs the first entry: Adonis, Bosnie. Convicted of Pan-Africanist Congress activities 2 years. Payee: B. Adonis. Postage of payment: school fees. Amount: R17. That is almost exactly £10.

Almost the last entry records that the Dean gave R5 (a little less than £3) to another PAC detainee "for maintenance."

The great majority of the payments laboriously itemised in Annexure B are for food or clothing, books, school fees or spectacles for the families of the African leaders now in prison, or for fares for their wives to visit them in Robben Island or other prisons. Occasionally, however, there is a more obviously tragic entry, like number 29: R256.68 (£148) which the Dean is recorded as having paid to "B. Lekota and children"; the dependents of Meremoti Lekota, who was "Restricted," though apparently without having been convicted. The money is noted as having been paid for maintenance, rent, studies and funeral expenses.

Item 25 records the payment of R287.45



Charged on 10 counts: french-Beytagh

middle-class, wholly non-violent and non-clandestine organisation which holds silent protest, and runs an advice service for Africans in trouble with the pass laws. South African exiles in London are afraid that the Black Sash has been included in the Dean's indictment as a preliminary to banning it.

The sixth count charges the Dean with advocating revolution in South Africa while on a visit to England, and the fifth alleges that he "participated" in the decision of what the prosecution rather revealingly calls the "overseas branches of the South African Council of Churches" to send money to the Frelimo guerrillas in Mozambique. This is a reference to the World Council of Churches' decision to send such money.

The ninth count, besides alleging that the Dean paid out money itemised in Annexure B, says that this was done with the help of Alison Norman, an English general's daughter, who—according to the South African authorities—acted as the link between the Defence and Aid Organisation and the Dean.

The tenth count charges the Dean, in general terms, with "discussing or being party to acts of sabotage."

Observers in London believe that one of the principal purposes of the Dean's arrest and trial is the South African Government's desire to make it as hard as possible to help those who, for political reasons, have been convicted or detained without trial. On this view, one of the aims of the trial would be to discourage from operating in South Africa all foreign organisations, even those which concentrate on welfare for political prisoners and their families, and to make life even more hazardous for those few white South Africans courageous enough to co-operate with them.

Exile circles in London are waiting with bated curiosity to see what sort of evidence of the Dean's supposed involvement in sabotage and terrorism will be produced in court when the trial opens. Ironically, in the meantime, the prosecution itself has produced an imposing dossier of acts of a kind which, in countries more fortunate than South Africa, are associated more with Christian apartheid than with terrorism.

Meanwhile, the row over the future of the country's coloured people intensified yesterday with a dramatic declaration by 29 Afrikaans academics that coloureds should eventually have the same political rights as whites, and we acknowledge only one force, the Popular Front for the Liberation of the Occupied Arabian Gulf. The guerrillas in western Oman are the representatives of the people of the area.

THIS week the first list of vacancies in degree and other advanced courses at Polytechnics and Technical Colleges will be circulated to Local Advisory Officers in England and Wales. A record number of 294 officers are taking part in the 1971 Further Education Information Service organised by the Department of Education and Science with The Sunday Times.

National vacancy lists will be issued weekly to the officers through August and September. They give up-to-date information which pinpoints those colleges and subjects in which vacancies exist. The scheme covers 113 colleges, including the 30 newly reorganised polytechnics, in England and Wales.

Students who decide, on the basis of their "A" level results, to try for a college or polytechnic place, can find a Local Advisory Officer near where they live. The officer will discuss available choices, and meetings at which parents or others present can be arranged. The officers have details of entry requirements, starting dates and grants. But they are not interested only in filling the vacancies. They can give other guidance which, with the schools closed, may not be available elsewhere.

Vacancies in Science and Technology courses may be available until early September, but Arts and Social Science places are likely to be scarce. However, additional vacancies will open when students already accepted for college or polytechnic courses decide to accept conditional offers made by universities earlier in the year.

The degree and other advanced courses offered are not second-best to university courses. The Council for National Academic Awards (CNAAs) and external London university degrees are equivalent to a university degree.

The Higher National Diploma (HND) courses offer a wide range of vocational courses which can lead to professional qualifications or assured employment through the "sandwich course" arrangements. This removes the risk of unemployment for arts and science sub-

The Sunday Times DEGREE SERVICE



Vacancy lists go out this week

Students who do not wait for "A" level results learning about the future opportunities can phone number of a Local Education Authority list of the officers is able from the Department of Education and Science Curzon Street, London.

The Scottish Education Department, 8 George Street, Edinburgh, does not take part in service to students at individual colleges inquiries. For detailed opportunities north of available from the Education Department.

The scrabbled colleges and polytechnics in mid-August when results become known. The Sunday Times publish the list of Local Education Authorities. From August will carry details of unemploy-

ment that now for university graduates. "A" level students intend to take jobs interested in college students about sandwich courses technical colleges succeeded in Ontario National Diploma courses can also be entry to a degree or HND.

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US trad war thr

THE ADOPTION of a protectionist trade Bill by Congress considered a serious by several influential House Ways and Means committee, writes Henry

Congressman Wilf Southern Democrat is one of the most legislators, is expected vigorously for such a

In a speech last week accused Britain of attacking in the area of Haifa, a port near the Oman border. The Government in Aden has made several complaints to Britain about attacks. But the official British reaction is that infringements are purely imaginary.

Tito's guests

Richard Burton and Elizabeth Taylor flew to Yugoslavia yesterday for a weekend on Brioni Island as guests of President Tito.

—AP

European and Japanese systems find it in ready some arrangements United States on the border tax system permanent system movements at the border to be considered."

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General Appointments

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Glare in retreat at the New Bodleian: faster than the average Latin lexicographer at 40,000 words in 30 years

After 20 years Mr Glare reaches Gorgoneus-a-um (of, belonging and typical of a Latin-lover's 30-year affair)

GLARE defined the job in his usual fashion. "A lexicographer," he was saying with some knowledge of things, "being one himself, 'is' a lexicographer, a barmless drudge." Glare looks up from his desk in a musty room at Oxford's New Library and thinks not. And with an even closer knowledge not having interrupted his work with entertaining diversions to idles or gossiping in Fleet Street houses. For the past 20 years, graduated in Classics at Cambridge, the age of 26, Peter Glare has been working on the definitive Latin dictionary for the Oxford University Press. This autumn it reaches

entry *Gorgoneus-a-um* (of, belonging to, or typical of the Gorgon). Mr Glare has another five parts and 10 years' work ahead of him, right up to the last entry *zyllium*, a kind of Egyptian malt liquor.

Currently he is reading the entries under letter l in galley proof form and revising the notes on the Qs—interesting Donald-Duck words such as *quamquam*, *quisquis*, *quae quae*, *quidquid* and *quodquod*. "Eventually we'll have defined about 40,000 Latin words, using upwards of a million quotations to illustrate their meanings," he says, fiddling with the thousands of blue and pink paper slips which litter his desk.

Mr Glare seems anxious to prove that a man who spends most of his adult life listing words of a language long dead is perfectly normal. He referees rugby matches on Saturdays and wears a referee's tie to prove it—little scales of justice against a green background—and avoids the use of Latin tags in conversa-

tion. He is married with four children and his little room at the Bodleian is decorated with unframed prints of Oxford and a very old raincoat on a peg. "Ah yes," he says, frowning at it, "I use that only in absolute emergencies."

The reason his job is such a long one is that the Oxford Latin Dictionary refuses to rely on the definitions of earlier dictionaries and takes every word in its original context. Only after each section is completed, says Mr Glare, does he allow himself a peep at what other dictionaries thought the words meant—a kind of lexicographer's treat like toffees for children who have completed good deeds. Dictionaries, it seems, tend to perpetuate error.

And, although work on the Oxford Latin Dictionary started as long ago as 1933, Mr Glare is racing ahead compared with other Latin-dictionary makers. The Latin dictionary, *Thesaurus Linguae Latinae*, which

also has its definitions in Latin is being compiled in Germany. It started in 1900 and so far, many volumes later, has reached the letter N.

"You can say that almost any study, apart from contemporary affairs, is a retreat from the world," says Mr Glare, a little defensively. Roman civilisation, he thinks, has many lessons for us and therefore the study of what its words actually meant is a worthwhile pursuit. "But I never imagined when I started that I'd still be doing the same thing 20 years later. I did think about teaching classics but it's a bit late for that now."

Peter Glare returns to the Library, 51 Broad Street, buses full of American tourists are making *quoniam oclerime* for the Cotswolds and Oxford housewives are talking in sentences with the verbs in the middle.

Picture: Frank Herrmann Story: Ian Jack

El Toro manager says he didn't overbook

INSIGHT CONSUMER UNIT

THE mystery of how Britain's biggest tour operator sent three successive waves of holidaymakers into an unfinished and overbooked Spanish hotel turned yesterday into a who-dunwhat dispute between the hotel and Clarkson's, the tour operators.

Mr Miguel Barcelo, manager and part owner of the hotel El Toro at Benidorm, presented his side of the case in detail for the first time—and had it rebutted in equal detail by Clarkson's, whose managing director, Mr Tom Gullick, now plans to travel to Benidorm.

The undisputed facts are that parts of the hotel were not finished on July 19 when a party of 119 Clarkson guests arrived from Luton; that they suffered inconvenience and that some of them had to sleep in unfinished rooms. Then on July 22, a party of 36 from Clarkson's arrived and had to wait before getting into hurriedly-finished rooms late that night. On July 25 a third party of 119—was taken by coach to Gandia, 70 miles away, instead of the El Toro.

EQUALLY, it is agreed that 38 German and 42 Dutch tourists were already occupying some of the hotel's completed rooms before the arrival of Clarkson's July 19.

Beyond this point, all is disagreement. Mr Barcelo says that he was given such short notice of the arrival of the Clarkson's guests that he was freed from his contractual obligation to reserve the whole hotel for Clarkson's. Clarkson's disagrees. Mr Barcelo also says that the bookings for the Dutch and German parties were made by none other than Vias Rosmar, a company which collaborates closely with Clarkson's. Clarkson's Benidorm representatives operate from the Vias Rosmar offices.

In retrospect, it can be seen that the trouble was brewing at the beginning of July. On July 1, according to Mr Barcelo, he wrote to Clarkson's that only six of the hotel's floors were finished but that essential amenities such as the dining room would all be ready. He agreed to take 46 guests on July 1. Clarkson's, however, says it received a letter written on July 1 that the hotel would be finished by July 10.

Clarkson's first guests arrived on July 11 and there were no reports of difficulty.

After that, the question was whether the hotel was given sufficient notice of Clarkson's intentions. Fewer than seven days' notice would have meant that Mr Barcelo was free to release the rooms, according to Clarkson's. Barcelo says fewer than 14 days.

He claims that he was advised of the arrival of the July 19 party of 119 only on July 17, the second disputed party only one day before their arrival; and of the third party only four days before.

Clarkson's say that in all cases it informed its Benidorm office a full month in advance, that it subsequently sent up-dated rooming lists, and that Mr Barcelo must be confusing the up-dated lists with the original advice.

Whoever is responsible for disrupting the holidays of more than 250 people, Clarkson's is sure it was right to send out the three groups which ran into trouble. Mr Gullick argues that because the travel agents who make the bookings hold the names and addresses of travellers it is impossible to let travellers know of this kind of difficulty in advance; and once they have assembled at the airport for departure, it is better to send them off than offer the alternative of not going.

Such a chance, he says, erects a barrier of fear in the mind of a tourist because it was not erected all of them went and most had a happy time.

In pursuance of this cosy attitude, the July 22 group was given a letter on board the aircraft mentioning "one or two problems connected with finishing the hotel," but assured that "reports from the Costa Blanca today state that clients are thoroughly enjoying themselves." On arrival, the group discovered its rooms were not ready, and was later given another letter. This said that the original letter had been written in good faith, and offered full compensation each in return for abandoning all claims.

The July 19 party returned to Britain on Thursday, still not knowing how much compensation Clarkson's would offer. Those whose bookings were banded by Western Travel Service of Glasgow have been asked to submit a list of complaints. But Clarkson's has already decided, and will announce this week, its compensation offer. It is £6 to each tourist, with an extra £6 to those who Clarkson's decide were specially hard hit.

One of the holidaymakers' leaders, Mr Samuel Stewart, told us yesterday this was "quite inadequate" in the light of Clarkson's printed guarantee. In Clarkson's brochure, with the word "guarantee" splashed in huge letters across the cover, it offers five main facilities—such as £5 back if the aircraft is not a jet, and the whole deposit returned should a holidaymaker cancel a trip for the following summer before January 5.

There is also a provision which states: "If, whatever the reason, you are subsequently provided with accommodation of a lower official classification, even if only for one day, we will refund the full price of the holiday." In some of the El Toro's rooms were rubble, naked electrical wires, broken bottles, bathrooms without the promised hot water, and doors which did not shut.

SOME holidaymakers wondered,

in the light of Clarkson's brochure, promise that the El Toro's design and decor will be well up to international standards, whether their case for a full refund was not clear-cut.

Clarkson's maintains that, this part of the guarantee does not apply: the hotel itself was of the right official classification. But clearly conditions in some rooms bore little resemblance to the standard of the El Toro's two-star classification could imply.

Clarkson's thus dodged legal obligation to make a full refund. Its £6 to £12 offer is in line with company policy, described to us by Mr Gullick as "making the kind of demands considered to be fair by reasonable people."

Meanwhile, the Association of British Travel Agents and Spanish Ministry of Tourism are united behind last week's agreement to prevent this sort of thing happening again. In the final analysis, the interests of both largely coincide—a fact lost on an Iberian Airways booking clerk at London's Heathrow Airport, who refused a cheque proffered by the ABTA delegation's leader for his ticket.

One sentiment certainly shared by both Clarkson's and the Spanish authorities is their distaste for British Press coverage in the past fortnight. Mr Gullick spoke of unfairness of almost criminal proportions" and rape recorded our interview with Jimi Sanchez Belli, Spanish Minister of Tourism, was surprised that critical reports were allowed to appear at all. "Why don't you buy off the reporters with a couple of whiskies?" he asked one ABTA representative.

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SPECTRUM

million days are lost each year through hay and asthma, but plant breeders have been to produce hybrids which will prevent the air being filled with ticklish pollen. Now they have found a key to the problem in the behaviour of the pollen.

scientific deduction

DISCOVERIES about the basis of sexual reproduction have been made which scientists feel could be as important as Darwin's theories on evolution. The breakthrough should enable plant breeders to cross previously incompatible crop species to combine characteristics in higher or more disease resistant varieties. The studies—a collaboration between botanists in Britain and the U.S., and at Kew—have also come close to unravelling the function of the "As" in plant pollen which may lay fever and asthma, slightly unpleasant symptoms when windborn pollen irritates the moist membranes in the respiratory tract of allergy sufferers. On contact with the pollen, a mixture of protein is released from pockets in the alien grain. Susceptible by pouring out "antiserum" to neutralise the process that causes sneezing.

Kew's new Director, John Heslop-Harrison, collaborates abroad to find out what the plants benefit from the human misery they cause. Since pollen is the two male sperms that fertilise the female plant he suspected that the

beastliness must have something to do with sex.

Their most recent work (some of which will be published shortly) indicates they were right. Plants are very fussy about their mates. Many seemingly identical and closely related species cannot be made to cross. An important function of the pollen proteins appears to be a guide to sexual recognition. When the male pollen grains alight on the wet hairs which clad the female stigma of a plant, proteins are released. If the pollen protein comes from a plant which is unacceptable to the female, antibodies are produced which make the "union" sterile.

But the botanists have revealed that, like most females, plants can be tricked. Dr Bruce Knox, the Australian link in the team, first achieved this scientific seduction. The pollen from one species of poplar tree (*Populus deltoides*) will not normally fertilise the ovum of another species (*Populus tremula*). Dr Knox sterilised some of the pollen with gamma irradiation without destroying the proteins—and mixed it with *deltoides* pollen. He managed to fertilise the *tremula* species because the pollen was artificially contaminated with the *deltoides* protein.

Quite apart from this, the greater understanding of the

constitution and production of pollen proteins should lead to improved desensitising injections to prevent hay fever and asthma. Using an electron microscope which has an almost infinite depth of focus, the botanists saw how pollen protein makes contact with the nose or the lining of the lungs. This additional knowledge must help Britain's 2.5 million hay fever sufferers and half million asthmatics—who have had a particularly bad summer.

Professor Heslop-Harrison is studying a very wide range of plants. For example, a grass could be crossed with a wheat to produce a better perennial crop which does not have to be re-sown every year.

Quite apart from this, the greater understanding of the

city of Canberra, and at the University of Wisconsin and New York's Rockefeller University. The emphasis is not solely on obviously economic plants like timber and garden plants are equally possible. And the botanists point out that even if the new poplar is not a success, it can always be crossed back with a "pure" poplar. The permutations are endless.

The impeccable pedigree of a species of grass can now be tampered with—but both agriculture and man will benefit.

Graham Rose

Sits. Vac. for danger



GIBSONS

nothing to do with them either. "In fact," says von Schubert, "the Mafia could probably learn from us. But we do not need them."

What Paladin does need, it seems, is staff. The Herald Tribune called for volunteers who were "not afraid of the dangers involved and who had a personal capital constitution of £1,450. Herstein, von Schubert and their anonymous but prominent West German backer need the £1,450 from each successful applicant as cash security. In return applicants are promised at least £12,000 a year, although, says, von Schubert, it is likely to be three times that amount.

Volunteers should be specialists in electronics, explo-

sives, camouflage or in Chinese and Vietnamese languages. Or they could be divers, mariners, commercial pilots, photographers or psychologists. "We need a psychologist to vet the other applicants," explains von Schubert.

But von Schubert is rather cryptic about what his volunteers will be asked to do. "We take on any dangerous assignments anywhere in the world providing it is not criminal," he says. "Our next job is on August 15—a purely industrial and political operation. I myself shall be taking part. But there are many others; we are a large organisation with several groups operating at once."

Paladin's present recruits are

mainly former mercenaries: "There are a lot of out-of-work mercenaries looking for jobs," says von Schubert. Potential recruits get what the two Dutchmen call "a personal loyalty check" which includes questions such as "Would you be prepared to work for the Greek Colonels? Or for the Spanish regime? Or for Red China?" Von Schubert smiles: "All operations are considered on their merits irrespective of politics."

Volunteers who pass the von Schubert political eunuch test and then sign up, get a three-page, 22-clause contract which binds them not to disclose details of Paladin or its activities on pain of immediate dismissal. And, of course, forfeiture of the £1,450 deposit. The contract, which von Schubert is reluctant to allow volunteers a copy of because of "the security danger involved," makes interesting reading in other ways.

It says that recruits will be on call 24 hours a day, seven days a week, 48 weeks a year; that free life insurance is provided; that 20 per cent of the net profit will be used for the salaries of the director or directors; that 10 per cent will go on advertising costs; and that the other 70 per cent will be divided equally among the Paladin agents themselves, who will get half their pay in advance "at the place where the order has to be carried out" and the rest within 30 days.

The Spanish police, who recently questioned von Schubert for three hours at Interpol's request, say he is a former real

No. 12 in a series

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THE SUNDAY TIMES, AUGUST 1 1971

BIOLOGY



Kew's Heslop-Harrison: right in among the pollen and the deception of plants

RUSSIA

As Adolf, so Ivan

FOR YEARS it has been comfortably assumed that a European war would at least begin with conventional weapons. Complicated "scenarios of escalation" have been written to show that there would be ample foreplay before the nuclear threshold was reached. But an analysis of the latest Soviet war games shows that if hostilities began this morning, the Russians would launch their nuclear and chemical missiles by lunchtime, and their ground troops might be breaking in Munich on Tuesday. All rather reminiscent of Hitler's "blitzkrieg" but with more lethal weapons.

These are the somewhat alarming conclusions of a paper published this week by the Royal United Services Institute. Called "Soviet Military Power", it was written by Professor John Erickson, lecturer in Higher Defence Studies at Edinburgh University. His paper is of considerable significance because for the first time he has provided a comprehensive account of the development in Soviet military thinking since the fall of Khrushchev.

The paper's additional value is simply that Erickson is its author. For in the arcane world of Kremlinology he is one of the few "experts" whose analyses are not biased by secondhand sources. He has studied Soviet military affairs for over 15 years; he is a frequent visitor to the Soviet Union and he has a personal acquaintance with many of the Red Army's most important Generals and strategists.

A prime Soviet concern since 1964 has been to close the disastrous missile gap with which Khrushchev left the country.

As this aim was gradually achieved, so Soviet thinking on the use of nuclear weapons shifted. In the early days of the Brezhnev era, Khrushchev's reliance on nuclear defence was somewhat discredited. Now, however, the use of nuclear weapons plays an ever larger part in Soviet strategy. Whereas their huge 1967 DNEPR exercise involved almost exclusively conventional weapons, in 1970 the Soviet Ground Forces held another massive exercise (DVINA)—over terrain comparable in size and layout to Western Europe—in which a nuclear scenario was resumed. A mixed nuclear-conventional attack is now considered essential by the Soviets, says Erickson, because of the "inevitability of the conventionally much weaker NATO employing nuclear weapons also."

But even in a nuclear theatre the Russians expect to win—in a sense sometimes not applied to nuclear engagements. "Cardinal importance is attached to the initial strike," says Erickson; the Russians plan that no European war, nuclear or conventional, should last more than ten days. And they have the means to see

Russian war games show that its army is committed to an attacking hand. The aim is to "roll up" Europe: the preparation includes real radioactivity in manoeuvres.

that it doesn't. They can advance overland up to 70 miles in 24 hours and are capable of supporting a front up to 500 miles deep over an area of between 27-36 miles wide. They rely on an "off-the-march" attack (without prior concentration) which can be mounted within an hour of being ordered. Their aerial capacity has developed enormously: during the DVINA exercise, a force of 8,000 parachute troops with 180 vehicles was dropped in 22 minutes.

The size of the preceding missile barrage would depend on the scale and depth of the land attack. Soviet Command has 630 of 14,700 or so medium range ballistic missiles targeted on Western Europe, primarily on

NATO's offensive and defensive installations. The missiles may be loaded with either nuclear or chemical (nerve agents) warheads, depending on length and exact purpose of strike: chemicals are more likely to be used on areas which the Soviet forces expect soon to occupy. Chemicals, says Erickson, would "achieve the degree of surprise which is a cardinal point of Soviet doctrine."

The Russians use a variant of the main gas developed by the Germans during the war.

They are the result that the simple soldier is subjected to training far more rigorous than even that accorded the US Marine. It has two main forms:

"moral-political" and "moral-psychological". The first is ideological training, the second combat.

"Moral-psychological"

hardening ("zakalka") includes bringing training groups virtually

into their comrades fire—sometimes with the result that the soldiers retreat for real fear of death.

Similarly, says Erickson, "exercises conducted over radio-active terrain" are made rather more grimly realistic by the use of real jaootenks. Even given their protective clothing, this is an immensely dangerous form of exercise—the ground, if not the soldiers, remains contaminated: just when does "simulation" become real?

As for the present SALT talks being held in Helsinki, Professor Erickson concludes rather gloomily that the Russians can be interested in agreement only over defensive systems, because no formula has yet been devised for measuring the forward based NATO offensive missiles in Europe against Soviet systems.

As yet it is impossible for the Russians to complete their own sums and thus come up with some formula for "sufficiency" or "adequacy."

The snag of a "defence-only" agreement is that it would simply rechannel the arms race. But Erickson suggests that "this may be precisely what the Russians want... since anything else may admit of the possibility of conceding some unilateral advantage."

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"Soviet commentary on the nuclear battlefield," says Erickson, "lays great stress on the depth and destructiveness of the initial mass nuclear strike... the crucial nature of this first strike, which is vital to the subsequent evolution of the battle, would certainly impel the Soviet command to commit an appreciable proportion of their available warheads—probably as much as 40 per cent (assuming also that this is in the context of a major land battle in Europe projected for some ten days)."

Of course all this theory, although beautifully practised in exercise, has never been tested under fire. Erickson finds something of a Soviet preoccupation with the American army's combat experience in Vietnam, almost a regret that the Soviet troops have had no such forcing ground. One article by General N. A. Lomov discussed "Avtomatizirovannye pole boyevaya General Ustymovlenda" (General Westmoreland's Automated Battlefield).

Automated war is currently a subject of great Soviet concern, but the article concluded that it was really the simple soldier that counted above all else.

No Vietnam available, the simple soldier is subjected to training far more rigorous than even that accorded the US Marine. It has two main forms:

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General Appointments

Engineers Appointments

General Appointments

Engineers Appointments

Chief Development Engineer**Black & Decker**

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Black & Decker

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required for techno-commercial staff in London office. Candidates should be graduate chemical engineers, aged 27 to 35 with process design experience in the petroleum or chemical industries. Plant operating experience would be an added advantage. After a period of familiarisation he will be responsible for techno-commercial discussions with clients to establish their requirements and thereafter steadily assume full responsibility for the technical as well as the full commercial aspects of proposals. Technical ability well above average is essential as well as the ability to work without close supervision as is a high degree of initiative to match the independence given. Frequent foreign travel is normal and therefore fluency in a foreign language is desirable though training can be given. Previous commercial experience is not essential.

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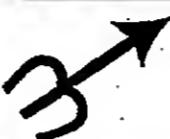
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Supplies Department
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He will probably be under 30 years of age, have served a recognised apprenticeship, achieved ONC/HNC qualifications. He will be a foreman/receptionist and will be able to achieve the authority and status that this appointment demands.

He will be expected to do an 18 month contract and will be entitled to a salary and fringe benefits with such an appointment plus allowances.

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Though not involved in the day-to-day buying function, he will be responsible for the negotiation of purchasing orders totalling around £500,000 a year for electronic components.

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The Sales and Marketing Executive will take responsibility for planning and marketing function and implement a programme aimed at increasing market share and profitability.

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THE SUNDAY TIMES

Clydeside's tragedy

ONLY CLYDESIDERS blinded by despair will see in Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn a persuasive messiah. Only as mercurial a thinker as Mr Benn could present himself for the part. For Mr Benn is a proximate cause of the present tragedy on the Clyde. He encouraged and financed the series of reconstructions of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders which have now culminated in disaster. He did this for the most reasonable of motives—preserving an industry and its jobs—but it has not worked. The reasons it has not worked have nothing to do with the present Government; but the fact that it has not worked has left thousands of shipbuilding workers vulnerable to the singularly bard-hearted philosophy of this Government when confronted by such business failures. For all this Mr Benn must take much of the blame. For him now to present himself as the Trotsky of Clydeside, uttering nostrums which were never heard from him when he had the power to enact them, is therefore an act of remarkably bold hypocrisy.

Clydeside, however, is in despair. Just at the moment the movement for workers' control on to which Mr Benn has swiftly fastened expresses an intelligible ambition which commands respect, even admiration.

But workers' control will not ultimately save the Clyde, and the reason is the same reason which underlies the whole of postwar history there. Geographically, managerially and psychologically, British ship-building is rooted in the past and has suffered a steady decline. The legacy of lost orders, late deliveries and unprofitable contracts is thin order books and a black future. For Glasgow this inexorable prospect was in fact rendered worse not better by the conglomeration of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders which, judged by economic standards, is now exposed as an intrinsically mistaken structure. With more than £20 million of public money already having been put into the company, no Government—not even a Government much less doctrinally resolute than the present one—could have declined to act on the report of the special advisory group.

In economic terms, then, the decision to contract shipbuilding on the Clyde cannot be criticised. It is better that the brute realities of shipbuilding should be recognised, and not permitted to foster false hopes among another generation of Glaswegians. There are better ways of advancing the Scottish economy than by the maintenance of incompetent managements running inefficient yards to build unprofitable ships.

But the Government has more to do than that. To defend the contraction of UCS is not to argue that the economic test stands alone, or that "social" subsidies can always be ruled out. This country has so far found inadequate answers to the problem of redundancy in the older, run-down regions. Preoccupied with streamlining industry it gives the human problem a low priority. In the coal industry a serious and energetic programme of job re-training and mobility has mitigated the effects of pit closures, although dreadful pockets of human decay remain in Wales and North-East England. On the Clyde, the Government's priority has so far been a business priority. The human consequences require every bit as much study and urgent decision, for the tragedy is real and the despair which it engenders is a fundamental challenge to the very purpose of a politician's life. The Government must show more involvement with the Clydesiders than Mr Davies managed last week, beginning with the Prime Minister's attendance at tomorrow's debate.

Crossing the frontier

IT IS NATURAL, when "a quiet night" in Belfast has come to mean a night disturbed by fewer than half a dozen explosions, that the eight Ulster Unionist MPs at Westminster should press for more effective action against terrorism. It is natural that Mr Heath and Mr Maudling should be anxious to satisfy such pressure: there is no need to suppose them swayed by the usefulness of those eight votes towards a Conservative majority for Market entry. It is nevertheless disquieting to watch the British authorities being pushed step by step towards a sternness of response which could begin by being tactically unsound and end by being morally indefensible.

Already this past week, in a concession which will only whet Protestant appetites, eighty of the locally recruited part-timers in the Ulster Defence Regiment have been turned into full-timers. The step which follows from that is the raising of a full-time battalion—more laborious and less efficient than the posting of another regular battalion from Britain, and indistinguishable to Catholic eyes from the recall of the justly disliked B men.

The other demand which the authorities are finding it increasingly hard to resist is for the internment of suspected terrorists. If reporters from The Times know where to find and interview IRA leaders, irritated Belfast traders ask, why cannot the security forces find them, too, and put them out of harm's way? The answer is that the security forces know perfectly well where to find them, but that they choose at present to wait till they have evidence which will call down long prison sentences by due process of law. No net could catch all the wanted men, even if the Dublin Government rescinded its present unwillingness to help; and those who were caught would be rapidly replaced. Internment would worsen the army's chief problem, which is mass Catholic hostility. Most important, it would carry the security forces beyond the frontier of what is ordinarily considered tolerable in a civilised society.

The army is already operating as near that frontier as it can get. Do Protestant politicians really want it to cross it? If imprisonment without trial proves ineffective, will the next demand be for shooting without armed provocation? Privately it can be heard already. British soldiers have, by and large, behaved exemplarily in Northern Ireland; but it would be complacent to suppose that soldiers can behave in no other way. That is a lesson which the French had to learn in Algeria, and the Americans in Vietnam. If the restraints of law were lifted, the whole United Kingdom would be in danger of exposure to the division and distress which besets a country whose armed forces are allowed to believe that legitimate ends justify illegitimate means.

Aggrieved Protestants may reply that an army hobbled by restraints can never win what Mr Maudling has now pronounced an "open war" against the IRA. But in all wars there is an alternative to intensification: negotiation. Officially there is to be no constitutional negotiation when Mr Heath plays host in October to Mr Lynch, Prime Minister of the Irish Republic. That need not preclude constitutional discussion, aimed at an ultimate accommodation between the three governments which could neutralise terrorist action by moving towards Irish unity. Groundwork for such discussion should begin now. The Downing Street meeting will be wasted if talk on the North is confined to security.

MR HEATH'S CHANCE of completing the foreign affairs double that so conspicuously eluded his predecessor, by adding a Rhodesian settlement to his Common Market scalp, remains an even-money bet. As late as the beginning of July the Government was still hoping it would be able to announce to Parliament this session that Sir Alec Douglas-Home would be flying to Salisbury to see Mr Smith. This would not have been to negotiate: the Foreign Secretary has no intention of going to Rhodesia until he has an agreement in his pocket that has already been privately accepted, line by line, by the Rhodesian Prime Minister. Parliament rises this week, and that deadline can no longer be met. But there has been no breakdown in the talks, and the points that remain to be settled are of a largely technical nature.

The progress made is altogether surprising. When Sir Alec first launched the present round of negotiations it was not merely in accord with the Tories' manifesto pledge of "a further effort to find a sensible and just solution in accordance with the five principles"; it was also a chance for him to deal with the outstanding unfinished business of his own Premiership. For it was Sir Alec Douglas-Home who, in 1964, laid down the "five principles"—unimpeded progress towards majority rule, guarantees against retrogressive amendment of the constitution, immediate improvement in the political status of Africans, progress towards ending racial discrimination, and the whole to be acceptable to the people of Rhodesia as a whole—as the basis for legal independence.

But the prospect of success looked slight to the point of non-existence. The new Rhodesian Constitution of 1969, introduced by Mr Smith as the last word in constitution-making, was wholly incompatible with the five principles. In particular, it explicitly repudiated the first and most important principle—in Mr Smith's own words, it sounded "the death knell of majority rule"—by limiting the Africans to "parity" representation at some time in the distant and uncertain future.

Initially, Mr Smith stuck to the "parity" concept, suggesting merely that it could be reached much sooner. But it

NEARING A SETTLEMENT WITH RHODESIA

NIGEL LAWSON

seems that he has now accepted a formula that will ultimately lead to majority rule in Rhodesia. No date is specified. But Mr Wilson's abortive Tiger and Fearless proposals were generally reckoned to imply majority rule within 50 years or so, and there is no reason to believe that the present settlement is markedly different. Meanwhile, agreement has been reached on a really substantial improvement in the conditions of Africans in Rhodesia—politically, educationally and in other ways—helped by British aid earmarked for this purpose. As for the fifth principle, it has always been agreed, ever since 1965, that acceptability would be determined by some form of Commission; and although there are still some details to be resolved there seems no reason why a majority of

Rhodesian Africans should not find acceptable a settlement that brings with it a substantial improvement in the status quo.

In short, Mr Smith seems willing to see a number of major amendments to his 1969 Constitution (including, incidentally, making the Declaration of Rights justiciable). The guarantee against any subsequent retrogressive amendment of the Constitution will, however, be a wholly internal one, written into the Constitution itself. Mr Wilson's insistence on ultimate recourse to the Privy Council in London has been dropped. This not merely meets Rhodesian objections, but is in Britain's interests, too. The worst possible thing for this country

would be to accept a continuing responsibility for Rhodesia which we are wholly impotent to fulfil. It is the acceptance of responsibility without power that got us into this mess in the first place.

Mr Smith's desire for a settlement this time is understandable enough. It is his last chance: Mr Heath will not try a second time as Mr Wilson did, and he is unlikely to receive a better offer from some future Labour Government. If this attempt failed, no doubt the Tories would eventually drop the Beira blockade carried out on behalf of the United Nations (a chore, anyway, which the Russians might volunteer to take over), and they might become a little

less rigorous in policing sanctions.

But these would be slender consolations for missing the big prize. It is not merely that sanctions, although not lethal, are undoubtedly damaging. There are non-economic prizes, too. Mr Smith does not share the South Africans' lazier mentality: he wants to join the community of nations. Nor can he be particularly happy with the changing composition of the white community in Rhodesia, as the younger generation of British stock emigrate and their places are taken by tough Afrikaners from the south.

The British Government is convinced that Mr Smith, as the father of Rhodesian independence and the man who saw Mr Wilson off, is now strong enough to carry a settlement of this kind against the inevitable extreme-right opposition in Rhodesia. So far as the

Conservative party is concerned, the plan was to get a settled up well before the parliamentary renewal election. For, without this, this would undeniably split the Tories more than it did last year, perhaps as many as 80 to support sanctions.

However, even if a table cannot be set up in November, the Governor faced have the consternation of pleasing those Lab Marketeers who are for Rhodesia to stay until after the Market vote on October the 1st. The grounds might be difficult to vote for a man just done a deal with. However little there is this, a large majority Europe is Mr Heath's priority—while, on tactical level, there point, in some Tory helping to unite the party at its moment of maximum disarray.

But, timing apart, real objection to a settlement on the envisaged is that it and can he—no guarantee the Rhodesian Government under Mr Smith's successor will carry out its side of the bargain. The only satisfaction is that, after a period of African education, ration and expectations take a brave white guard suddenly to stand on in a land where the outnumber them by twenty to one. Far short of a guard the other hand, a would provide the with the certainty of advancement and at hope of political advantage. The alternative—the continuation of same achieve neither.

This will not, of course, prevent any settlement in the present Government being widely regarded as a betrothal though it will presumably be accepted by the African themes there will always whose political puritans to accept a sacrifice in a moral cause made by others and cause is their own.



Proust: genius with knitting needles

FRANK GILES

HASTEN, HASTEN, all lovers of the Méségis and Guermantes ways, of Vinteuil's little train, of the Ladies of the Telephone, and of Mine de Villeparisis' afternoon receptions. Hasten to the Musée Jacquemart-André in Paris where a magnificent centenary exhibition under the title of *Marcel Proust en son temps* brings together pictures, photographs, letters, manuscripts, in a way that conjures up the enchanted past almost as completely as did the famous madeline.

Of what exactly is Proust's spell composed and how is it exerted? Everyone will have his own answer and some will have no answer at all. "If a man chooses to dig up a field with a pair of knitting needles, is there any reason why I should watch him do it?" was how George Moore chose to see things.

On the other side, Miron Grindea, writing in the current number of "Adam," speaks eloquently of the method by which the "neurotic power of [Proust's] imagination has transformed his characters as well as his own creative life into a poetic universe which continues to dominate us and from which we have no wish to be evicted." This comes much nearer, for my money, to the truth. It is Proust's supreme gift, shared with only a handful of other great novelists, to create, from real flesh-and-blood and real places, an imaginary world of unforgettable reality.

It is this link between the actual and the imagined that makes the outward details of Proust's life so important for any understanding of his art. The exhibition at the Jacquemart-André goes a long way to illuminate the link. The museum is, to begin with, plumb in the middle of Proust country. For forty-eight years, until he enclosed himself in the Rue Hamelin to finish his novel and to die, he lived in or around the Boulevard Haussmann, in some of those great stone apartment blocks which were the Second Empire's legacy to Paris.

The museum itself, standing back from and above the Boulevard and approached by a long carriage ramp, could well have been, perhaps was, the setting for one of the sumptuous dinners or receptions described in such massive detail in the "Recherche." Once across the threshold, you are in the middle of the Narrator's world (the polite world, that is: there is little if any trace here of the dark side of the Cities of the Plain or of Jupien's

a place of uncongested streets and clear air and uninhabited men and women and a sense of literary and artistic endeavour over which the sombre shadow of the Dreyfus affair lay for so long. It was this atmosphere, together with Proust's reading, which made up the ground swell, as it were, of the "Recherche," and one is deeply conscious of this in every room of the Jacquemart-André. "Who wrote the Brothers Karamazov?" inquires Proust of Lucien Daudel, on a post-card dated 1897, and "what's the finest thing of Dickens (I don't know anything about him)?" Here indeed is the making of an artist in all its fascinating detail.

This is true above all in the last rooms in the exhibition. Here, contrasting sharply with the preceding luxury and worldliness, is the simple copper bedstead on which Proust died, some of the austere furnishings of the Rue Hamelin, the page-proofs of the "Recherche" (corrected and superscribed with a profusion that must have driven to distraction the compositors who had to reset the type—did they charge extra, as their forebears did in the case of Balzac's proofs); and above all the famous notebooks of manuscript, witnesses to the creative act itself, into which the faithful servant Celeste glued the innumerable and lengthy drafts and re-drafts of the different episodes of the "Recherche." Here, in their special setting, redolent of the ascetic and fevered conditions of Proust's last years, when he raced against death to finish his novel, they assume a new poignancy and significance.

A manipulator of knitting needles or the greatest French novelist since Flaubert? An egregious and long-winded snob or a psychologist with uniquely clear insight into the condition humaine? Each must decide for himself. In the meantime, a visit to the Jacquemart-André will help the process. Colette's opinion of Proust, shown here in manuscript, and written after reading Swann's Way, is a fitting and final tribute of one fine writer to another: "Everything that one would have wished to write, everything which one neither dared to nor was capable of writing, the reflection of the universe in a long wave clouded by its own abundance within which one enjoys the sensation of being a good swimmer."

The exhibition is open (Tuesdays excepted) until the end of September.



Husak's meaningless vendetta

ANTHONY SMITH

"YOU HAVE VIOLATED Clause II of the Code of the Union of Czech Journalists because you have failed conscientiously to fulfil the tasks of socialists, in particular under Sub Section 'C' involving the ethics of journalism." Those words typed on the cheap brown paper of Czech officialdom meant the end of the road for the well-known writer who received them last week. Expulsion from his union, coming as it did, after expulsion from the Communist Party has rendered him unemployable as a writer in his own country.

Together with thousands of others in every town in Czechoslovakia he is now looking for work as a night-watchman, a house-painter, a taxi-driver, or on the building of the new Prague underground railway.

After the recent 14th Congress of the Party, Dr Husak with full Soviet backing feels completely secure politically. He is still completing the job of removing virtually his entire intelligentsia, layer by layer. He has failed so far to create a new one.

Fifty-five per cent of the teachers have been thrown out of their jobs; nearly 40 per cent of the students in the Czech half of the country, and thousands of university teachers have gone.

In the meantime his cancer is being treated in the prison hospital by a Doctor Proksan, who was one of the chief torturers cum-doctors during the 1950s trials. He was due to be arrested in 1968; but under Husak he is once more practising. Skutina's friends have petitioned Husak to replace the doctor: to no avail.

Skutina's persecution is just a meaningless vendetta by the STB. Many far more active opponents of Husak are left alone and nobody knows what coherent policy lies behind it all. There is an intense feeling of waiting, waiting for nothing. In one Prague school only thirty out of five hundred children have joined the Party Youth League, even though this will damage their chances of getting good jobs later and their parents know this. Then there is a need for foreign exchange and so Prague is packed with tourists, but the very Czech citizens who speak foreign languages, who need foreign books, are the ones who most fear to be seen with foreigners.

One of the unemployed writers explained the situation like this: "They are trying to create a kind of McCarthyism against the supporters of Dubcek, but they haven't been able to create the mass hysteria which made McCarthyism possible in America in the 1950s." In fact, most of the people being thrown out of work currently are not youthful anti-party troublemakers, but faithful party followers, who changed with every twist and turn of the party line from 1948 through the time of Stalin and Novotny until Dubcek and the Prague Spring. Now it is they who are being abandoned by the party, not they who are

abandoning it. "This man so heretical," said, "as the one he was the party line

Dr Husak, during a month tour of a factory, was discovered working on a project for the very party he had brought about. When he was Husak out of jail. Several of the Central Committee driving taxis. Sil economist, who Secretary during the 14th Congress (he is in a factory after the is doing manual work a reservoir outside Prague in a caravan known sociologist, eminent in the party, cleaning his own library. Galuska, former Culture, record club. A who record of party intellectuals been swept away will concentrates on the ing to woo the world

A kind of Indian family descended on the Czech community. They live in the 1950s it bad, but there was a record of Indo. Now the radio, television newspapers are fully contrived washing material defeating" produced in a vain effort people love the Russian they actually shovision. I asked some gresses. Congress gresses," was the re

A fifty-year-old Cze said to me: "My child home the other day complained that their teacher is a cynic. We respect this of man who doesn't believe anything? L their mother, before once had to sit in room and all the children given pots of Indian the teacher told us to graphs to black out pages to rip out of Your teacher learnt when we were in Austro-Hungarian. Then he taught during the wonder of the Masaryk Republic the German and then the 2nd Republic the Communists in the time of Stalin, the wonderful Dubcek, and now Husak's communist again they are tear from the history book teacher has done that Of course he is a cynical forgive him."

Anthony Smith is BBC "24 Hours."

Everyone is plotting against Pakistan; Indians are plotting with the sh, the BBC is plotting with sts, the Russians are plotting with Israel, only China is standing alongside Pakistan to defend Islam'



Last week, the Pakistani military regime, desperate to contain unrest in Bengal, gave formal powers of arrest to its irregular supporters, the "razakars"—the "B Specials" of Bengal

THE 'PLOT' AGAINST YAHYA KHAN

S BEFORE the Boeing Pakistani International take off from Dacca or the long, long flight to Karachi, a military hacks up to the rear of each aircraft and are buried, even patients are soldiers, come to West Pakistan, the military hospitals are full. These sad are concealed, more or less, in the people of Dacca, Bengalis are allowed on, here near the airport; the plane is airborne and passengers can wounded soldiers and the doctor escorting

MURRAY SAYLE investigates the paranoid propaganda which is leading the Pakistan Army into a new war—and towards a Vietnam-style disaster

"world" ally against Communism and Gary Powers flying over the Soviet Union from Peshawar.

The Pakistan Special Forces are a rechauffe of the American original, John Wayne in curry sauce, with 50 teams trained in sabotage, demolition, interrogation, assassination and other useful kinds of dirty work. Parachuted into the Indian-held part of Kashmir or slipping over the border, they triggered off the Indo-Pakistan war of 1965, but totally failed to arouse the hoped-for Kashmiri insurrection.

Proudly wearing their jaunty green berets, they would, until a few months ago, show visitors to their camp at Cherat near Peshawar how they could climb ropes and correspond in secret links. Now Cherat is empty; they are all in East Bengal.

The fact that the US Special Forces, having been a costly flop in Vietnam, and having closely associated with many of the nastiest and most counter-productive episodes of torture and assassination in all that ghastly war, were finally all withdrawn last year, has apparently not got through to the military chiefs here. The Pakistan Special Forces' presence in East Bengal is a sure guarantee of more atrocities, and ever-mounting resistance.

For, despite General Yahya Khan's claim that the military situation in East Bengal is "under control," the Pakistan army is in fact making feverish preparations to meet the guerrilla challenge which is growing every day. Two more divisions are being hastily raised in West Pakistan and the staff officers' course at Quetta has been cut from two years to one to double the output of junior officers. But, in relation to the size of their problem, these reinforcements are chicken feed.

All the requirements of textbook guerrilla warfare are present in Bengal; a 1,500 mile border with India, almost all river, swamp, jungle or rice paddy; sanctuaries on the other side defended by the Indian Army eager for a fight; and a civil population friendly to the guerrillas and physically easy to distinguish from the army of occupation. No Gip, Grivas or Guevara ever had it so good. The resort to violence on one side has inevitably brought

conflict are everywhere in East Pakistan: sandbagged strongpoints at police stations, military posts and government offices, even the ones which issue driving licences and rate demands. Soldiers standing by bridges, ferry crossings and railway junctions, or conducting meaningless "identity checks" at improvised roadblocks. (I showed one soldier my driving licence; he asked me to read it out to him.)

But this counter-insurgency network, already absorbing 80,000 men, is pitifully thin, even though Gen. Tikka Khan has had to strip the border with India of troops to sustain it (despite the proclaimed aim of defending East Pakistan against Indian invaders and infiltrators) and it is clear that East Bengal will soak up soldiers like blotting paper with no noticeable reduction in guerrilla activities.

The guerrillas have already scored successes which any Viet Cong commander would regard as a highly promising start to a protracted war. The East Pakistan tea industry has been brought to a halt: most of the Hindu tea pickers fled, the mainly British and West Pakistan tea estate managers have followed, and the remaining tea estates have ceased production after widespread guerrilla attacks destroyed the tea processing machinery. One sack of gelignite in the power plant brings a 5,000 acre tea garden to a halt. It is almost ridiculously easy.

Crude terrorism and primitive propaganda

Such stocks of tea as were left in the gardens up country no longer move down the rivers to market: three weeks ago the only yard repairing river tug-boats in all East Pakistan, the Pak Bay company plant near Dacca, was put out of action by a guerrilla-set fire. The jute and oil seed crops, the other mainstays of the economy, seem destined to join tea in the process of economic strangulation.

Dozens of road and railway bridges have been blown, and hastily repaired, and will no doubt be blown again; and the boats, barges and slipways of the vital river communications system are even more vulnerable to guerrilla attack.

Nor is there necessarily a widespread and complex organisation behind these attacks which General Tikka Khan and his Special Forces might be able to winkle out and disrupt: there are only a few hundred young Maoists in East Pakistan, but they now have tempting opportunities to kill landlords and moneylenders and sabotage mills and factories in a situation which is becoming every day more radicalised.

The resort to violence on one side has inevitably brought

out the men of violence on the other.

THE ABSOLUTE MINIMUM hard core of guerrillas the Pakistan Army has to deal with is the 2,000 surviving mutineers from the East Bengal Regiment and East Pakistan Rifles now in India, trained and embittered soldiers. Even supposing no one joins them, a very modest 100 to 1 ratio will need at least 200,000 West Pakistan troops, with 1,000,000 a more realistic level. (Colonel Grivas in Cyprus, bad guerrilla country, never had more than 400 men available and ready to use a gun. He won.) In counter-insurgency, the Pakistan Army has it all to learn; like most beginners, they have started with the least effective of all methods, crude terrorism.

But the field where Pakistan even more desperately needs foreign advisers is that of propaganda. Somewhere, Goebels, Senator Joe McCarthy and even Horatio Bottomley must be shaking their heads sadly, at least, their stuff had a certain internal consistency, and those who badly wanted to believe could do so without feeling that they were going

out of their minds. The Pakistan propaganda effort is, in contrast, clearly the work of untalented amateurs.

The operation is in the hands of Amanullah Sardar, a civil servant who was dragged away from his job as Chief Film Censor of Pakistan ("I used to make sure there was no kissing or Indian propaganda") to take charge of the image-improving operation in Dacca. His hoss is Lieut-General Farman Ali, head of civil affairs in East Pakistan.

Both give frequent Press conferences and are available for background briefing sessions, which are like playing chess with an opponent who has lost his queen on the second move, snatches it back and indignantly continues the game. I take both of them to the fundamentally decent men, like many Americans I have met in Vietnam, caught up in a lunatic policy under the impression that they are doing their patriotic duty.

Sardar, the PR chief, has if anything the stickier wicket to play, as he has to meet the foreign Press face to face, on the basis that the Pakistan Government has nothing to hide; without a general's stars

out of their minds. They believed they were voting for reforms, not secession and treason."

"But you write here, 'the election results underlined the political maturity, sound common sense and the practicality of the average voter...' Parties preaching regionalism, tribalism, racism and religious bigotry have been given short shrift."

"It was all part of the Indian plot," said Sardar, rarely getting the ball back over the net by a superhuman effort. "Even I was deceived. It shows the lengths these Hindus will go to..." "But you say you are not conducting a campaign of persecution against Hindus..."

"There is nothing wrong with the Hindus as long as they behave themselves. But when they try to destroy our dear homeland on the orders of their masters in India..."

Even this sad stuff, persecution denied in the language of pompos, is comparatively rational when compared with the explanations which the government is offering its own people through the tightly controlled Pakistan Press. Everyone is plotting against Pakistan; the Indians

ROBERT YOKUM: Lunar countdown and out

to do. (Pause) You all right, Bob?"

Voice won't work. Nod head and Wally replies, "Yeah, he's fine, just busy." Wally, concerned, tries to peer through my wet mask.

Ops! What was that?

"G'sn'try removed," says launch director. How can I get out of here? What can I say?

What about "HELP!"

("BLUEBBER MAN ON COUNTDOWN.")

Seven, six, five, four,

three, two, one, Ignition...

Oh, no! Ohahob! Uff!

Oooooo! The thing is shaking like... like what? Like me!

Must stop this foolish flight.

To reach for "abort" switch but multiplied force of gravity makes movement impossible.

Plooomph! Oh, oh! What was that? The what has whacked?

I cry some more.

Hear snore from Alan just as launch director speaks: "OK boys, wake up. There's work

think it had scientific value for the psychological fraternity—is that I land on the moon, and, having achieved terra firma, or luna firma, I become reluctant to give it up. "Reluctant" is hardly the word. What I do is say that I shall not return.

"I SHALL NOT RETURN—SAYS BLUEBBER MAN '70 per Cent Agree He Should Stay, Says BLUBBER MAN."

"FROGMEN FOIL BLUEBBER MAN; Astronaut Also Tried to Jump from Helicopter".

That's enough to show you what I mean. How long for the old ego trips, when I was the inventive and intrepid captain of these flights. But now there is a bug in my Walter Mitty system. As a matter of fact, if these bad trips continue

I cannot go home again. Alan squeezes off my oxygen supply

I'm going to request a transfer to ground control.

long enough to make me faint, and pull me back into the lunar module. The scene is transmitted to an estimated television and radio audience of 3,000,000,000—only a few hundred million short of the world's population.

Heading back. Have used up all sedatives on capsule, but haven't slept for eight days.

Splasdown, goes smoothly. I leap in water, but frogmen with nets rescue me.

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or, it seems, any influence with the military whatever. (He assured me, for instance, that I was free to photograph anything I liked. As I left Dacca an eager Customs man seized 31 unexposed films from my luggage.) "Strict orders not to let journalists take any films out of the country," he explained. "Doesn't say here anything about exposed or unexposed."

The wretched Sardar faces the daunting task of convincing foreign reporters that the military regime has not, in fact, crushed a political party, the Awami League, which has just won an overwhelming vote in a free election, conducted by the regime itself. Even without documentary evidence, this would be hard sledding—but Sardar happens to be one of the authors of "Elections in the World's Third Largest Democracy," a persuasive hooklet put out by his own department in Karachi last February.

The ELECTIONS HAD several unique features, quite apart from the obvious one where a military regime was surrendering power to a civilian government," wrote the enthusiastic Sardar and his colleagues less than six months ago. "This itself is a dramatic reversal of the familiar pattern where the army usually takes over civilian regimes, snuffing out democratic liberties. President Yahya Khan kept faith with the people and fulfilled his promise to turn over the reins of office to a civilian democratic government voted into office in a free and fair election..."

As I read this eloquent passage aloud, Sardar ran an anxious finger round the inside of his collar and smiled a strained smile, an unspoken appeal of "how-would-you-like-my-job?"—rather like the demeanour of a cancer researcher employed by a cigarette company. "But you must remember that the Awami League used Fascist terror tactics so that loyal people opposed to them were afraid to come to the polls and vote..." he explained.

"But it says on page 2 of 'Elections in the World's Third Largest Democracy,' the turnout was large by any standard; around 60 per cent of the registered voters..."

"The people were misled," said Sardar earnestly. "They believed they were voting for reforms, not secession and treason."

"But you write here, 'the election results underlined the political maturity, sound common sense and the practicality of the average voter...' Parties preaching regionalism, tribalism, racism and religious bigotry have been given short shrift."

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are plotting with the British, the BBC is plotting with the Zionists, the Russians are plotting with Israel(!), only China is standing loyally alongside Pakistan to defend Islam!!!".

The Pakistan Army is, in fact, the courageous underdog, wrote Z. A. Suleri in the government-controlled Pakistan Times last Sunday, tracing the basic source of the BBC-Zionist plot to "the historic conflict between Christendom and the world of Islam."

Suleri explains: "On the eve of the D-Day for UDI, nearly two lakh (200,000) armed personnel of the East Pakistan Rifles, the East Bengal Regiment and police stood at the beck and call of the Awami League and over and above the Indian infiltrators were poised for the kill... Against the formidable array of these forces were only the few thousand men of 12 battalions

To the small band of

defenders of national integrity applies the Churchillian description: 'Never was so much owed by so many to so few.'

THE PROSPECTS of any negotiated settlement seem, I am afraid, to be zero. East Bengal is in south-east Asia, in its outlook; West Pakistan is in the Middle East. All they ever had in common was the shared consciousness of being part of the Muslim minority in India; exactly enough time has passed for a generation to emerge who cannot remember ever helping Indians, with entirely predictable results. Islam, as a unifying force for Pakistan, is simply not a runner, any more than it is among the Arab countries of the Middle East.

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oiled! The plot against golf

MG more surely quickens rest than a really good joke. The prince of this line was a Mr Cole de Vere Cole I seem to hear his name to have been right. He was the dig up Piccadilly, erect complete with red lamp and -and walk away. His notorious exploit remains the most celebrated of all, when, together with he was officially welcomed by Town and Gown alike as the Sultan of

sense of the true practice is that it should nerve and should in this category I leave the midnight climber a chamber pot on the roof of some lofty spire, and the body of Cambridge graduates, as they were led, should be still, the roof of King's College with a policeman for inclusion, I am not

user-known episode Cole leared on the Piccadilly Swan and Edgars with a measure and, explaining he was a chartered surveyor, produced a citizen to hold on one end. Paying it disappeared round the on the Regent Street under another citizen to climb on the other end. vanished from the sight and history does not now long they stayed there.

And not only to his family but

Older readers will remember Miss Gloria Minoprio, the shapely and somewhat mysterious young woman who caused such a sensation in the English Ladies' Championship at Westward Ho! by not only carrying only one club but actually appearing in trousers, the latter causing the L.G.U. solemnly to issue a notice stating that they "deplored any departure from the traditional costume of the game."

When I was fortunate enough to win a Continental championship, Miss Minoprio, with whom I had had correspondence, was kind enough to send me a congratulatory telegram, to which I replied with enthusiastic thanks. It was only 15 years later that I learnt that it had been sent by General Critchley.

The subject arises from a sensational campaign in an American golf magazine which to spare the editor's blushes, shall be nameless, against the notorious Bill No. HB 6142, introduced by Representative A. F. Day and co-sponsored by 43 Congressmen. The stated purpose of the Bill was to restrict the size of private parks, as well as democratic public parks which were to be used for real purpose was to abolish golf.

This dastardly plot was exposed in a letter to the April 1 issue of the Saturday Review by a reader, Mr K. Jason Sitemell, who revealed that Representative Day's grandfather had died on the golf course, in a bunker in fact, and that 10 years later his father had expired after hitting 19 balls into the water at a par-3 hole. The youthful Day thus grew up with the fierce hatred for the game that had brought such suffering to his family.

Perhaps the most remarkable thing is that the hornets' nest having been duly stirred up, it seems to have occurred to no one either to identify, and perhaps even interview, Mr K. Jason Sitemell or to examine the exact

terms of Bill No. HB 6142. In the latter case it was the Wall Street Journal who entertainingly blew the gaff on their front page by disclosing that HB 6142 was in fact a Bill "to limit the liability of national banks for certain taxes."

Mr Sitemell now reveals himself equally entertainingly in the American magazine Golf (to which I am indebted for this rather splendid tale) to be Mr Norman Cousins, who is not only possessed of an extremely humorous countenance but is none other than the editor of the Saturday Review which printed the original letter. It is not, one gathers, the first time he has perpetrated this sort of deception as K. Jason Sitemell.

The Saturday Review, he says, "is a serious magazine and deals with serious issues in a serious way, but it tries to make a distinction between being serious and being solemn. In the catalogue of human assets few things provide people with greater strength than the love of life, of which ability to laugh is a prime manifestation." Thus he unashamedly mixes humorous cartoons with serious articles on world affairs—not because I think I am a better judge of humour than other members of the staff, but because I relish the job."

To Congressman A. F. Day and his diabolical plot, no one seemed to inquire into him either. If they had, they would not only have found that he did not exist but might also have connected his initials with the date of Mr Sitemell's letter. It was April the first.

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As Muhammad Ali knows, victory in sport starts first with the psychological con. Our guest columnist this week, TIMERI MURARI (left), tells how The Myth Factor has worked for and against himself.

Wristy and flashing

I FIRST became aware of The Myth in the final year at school in India and it nearly destroyed my adolescent life. The incident occurred at the start of the cricket term. The previous year I had been twelfth man for the first XI and as I travelled back to school I spent the journey calculating my chances of making the team. The odds, I figured, were 99-1 on that I would be included.

Imagine my shock when I strolled into class and found, sitting in the front row, a bright red, sun-peeled face. Even before the boy spoke I could feel the odds plummeting to 50-50. When I turned out, yes, he did come from Britain. I immediately netted 89-1 on my making the team.

For everyone knew that a boy from Britain excels in cricket. He was given trials that very evening. Thankfully, his English turned out to be Scottish and he had never even seen the game played.

What happened was that all of us—the sports master, the team and I—had succumbed to The Myth Factor. We had projected on to that boy the forms of Button and Compton and Hobbs.

Our lives abound with myths and in sport they arise if a particular nation excels in a particular sport; all West Indians are great cricketers; all Englishmen great footballers or cricketers; all black men great athletes; Australians great skiers; Argentinians great polo players.

Often The Myth Factor has tipped in my favour. Like the time I was invited, on "spec" so to speak, to play in a fairly important cricket match in Chelmsford. It was only after the match that I realised The Myth Factor had worked for me when I read the Essex Chronicle report which said my batting was "colourful... wristy... flashing" and other clichés used to describe Indian or Pakistani cricketers. You would have thought I had scored century; it was only 12.

Or take the time when I joined university in Canada. As a freshman it was compulsory that I play some game. I chose squash, a game I had played off and on for many years, more often than not. The moment the old coach saw me his face lit up. "You Indian," he asked, and before I could finish nodding, I found myself in a court facing the university No. 5. (Ah, India used to breed squash champions).

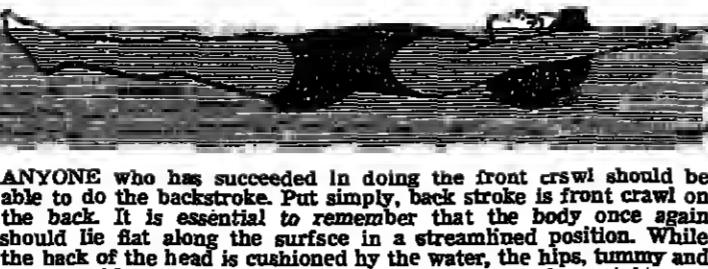
The coach stared expectantly down from the gallery, licking his lips. I swear, and my opponent was turning a chalky grey colour. I should have known it was The Myth Factor, but all I wanted was o-u-t. After the

unfortunate loss, I found myself in a court facing the university No. 5. (Ah, India used to breed squash champions).



PUTTING YOUR BACK INTO IT

BACK STROKE is frequently a "life-saver" if problems arise with breathing on the front crawl. It is the time to slip over on to the back, where there are no breathing problems. The third is our series for parents and children initiated and written by JUDY GRINHAM, devised and drawn by PAUL TREVILLION.



ANYONE who has succeeded in doing the front crawl should be able to do the backstroke. Put simply, back stroke is front crawl on the back. It is essential to remember that the body once again should lie flat along the surface in a streamlined position. While the back of the head is cushioned by the water, the hips, tummy and toes should be kept well up. Remember this and the rest is easy.

THE back stroke leg movement is the same as the dog paddle and front crawl—narrow, 18in. walking movement starting from the hips with the knees bending slightly on the downward kick and straightening on the upward.

The ankles should be flexed and the toes turned inwards, only just breaking the surface; the knees should always be kept beneath the surface. As in the front crawl, one should attempt to make six kicks to one arm's pull and recovery.

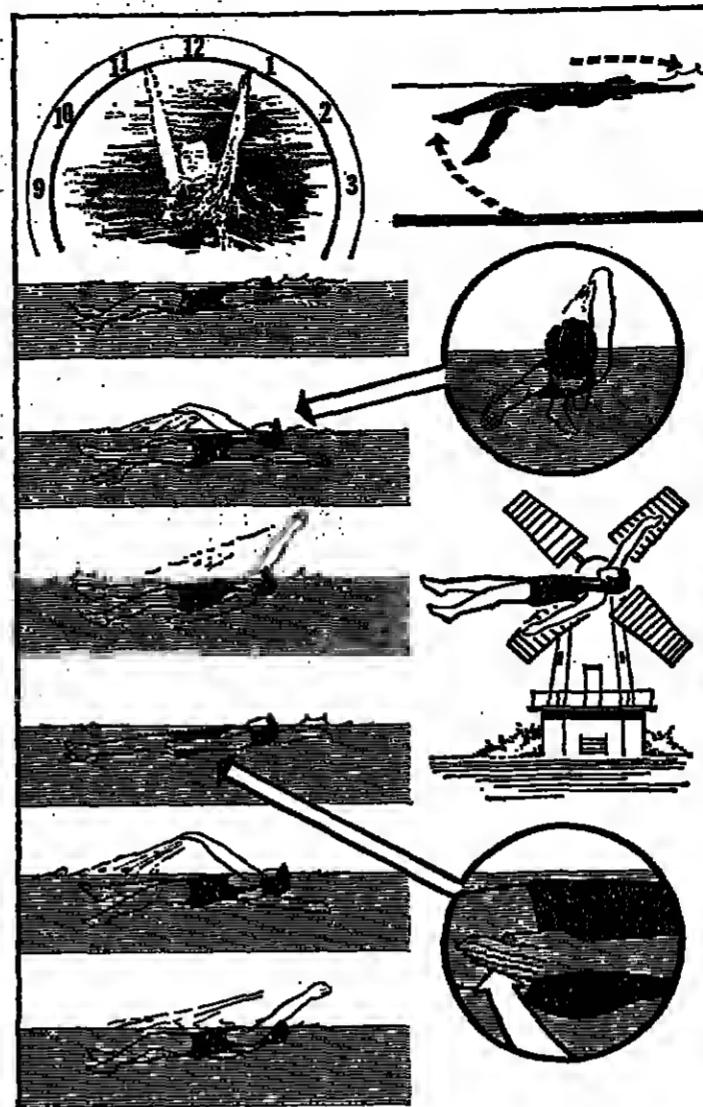
A good legs-only practice can be achieved by taking two floats, leaning an elbow on each one while gripping the front edge with the hands. This is like sitting in an armchair and holding the arms.

You then lay flat on the water and kick with the legs. When this exercise is mastered, the next step is to use one float only, held at the edges by both hands behind the head.

The final and hardest legs-only exercise is to stretch the arms out behind the head, with the thumbs linked, yet still keeping the flat, streamlined position while practising the leg kick. Have plenty of practice before moving on to the arm movements.

TIPS • Don't swim as if you're sitting in a bucket. • Go back easily to a standing position from flat on the surface without becoming totally immersed, don't try to put the legs down first but bring up the head and knees simultaneously. • Pull firmly through the thigh—don't "feather." • Try to breathe regularly once the back stroke can be done well, IN on the pull and OUT on the recovery of one arm, to avoid any inclination to hold the breath. • Practise in front of a mirror at home. • Master the leg kick first and when it is linked with the arms swim slowly until the complete stroke is perfected. • Remember to keep practising the front crawl breathing.

NEXT WEEK: Breast stroke.



BEFORE trying to link the arm and leg movements, get flat out on the surface and move using the leg kick. Each arm should then alternately enter the water held straight but not tense, with the thumb linked to the hand slightly cupped, the palm facing upwards and the little finger entering the water first. Imagine a clock with the head in line with 12 o'clock. Ideally the entry positions of the hands should be at 1 o'clock on one side and one o'clock on the other. Should water wash over the face as either arm comes over, the entry positions can be switched to 10 and two. Next, imagine a windmill and opposite sails are the arms; when one is recovering above the surface, the other should be pulling. They should never catch up to each other.

Under the water, each arm should be pulled through the water, with the little finger slightly advanced so it reaches the thigh's fraction ahead of the rest of the hand. Don't twist the forehand too much away from the body or the power of the pull will be lost. Directly, the little finger touches the thigh, a relaxed straight arm recovery is started, rotating the hand so the little finger is ready to drop into the water first once again.

Test Case

ONCE the basis on which sporting records are established is watered down, you might as well take up trout tickling. The Test records of cricket are recovered because they were set in the white heat and needles of nation versus nation competition. And it is why we return, without apology, to the announcement last weekend by the International Cricket Conference's secretary, Billy Griffith. He said then that the ICC had confirmed the Cricket Council's view that last year's Test of the World series (sponsored by Guinness) were unofficial Test matches and there was nothing decided which would in any way alter the record of these matches as laid out in the 1971 Wisden's.

It is not, we now understand, what the representatives of the first-class cricket circuits intended at all. The delegates of the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, India and Pakistan, in fact, decided, in the face of United Kingdom opposition, that (a) they were not official Test matches and (b) that they were not unofficial Test matches. It would appear they thought the matches were little more than exhibitions. But then it was pointed out to them that under their own rules, they were empowered to be responsible for only "the status of official Test matches." Thus, the argument ran, the 1970 matches were not official Test matches, as they did not fulfil the criteria.

But there is another factor to consider. It was further agreed, except by the UK, that the 1970 matches should be taken out of the Test records in Wisden and that Billy Griffith should communicate the ICC's wish to the editor of the almanack. Instead, four days after the ICC meeting (July 19 and 20), Griffith issued his statement. Now the whole subject is likely to be on the agenda when the ICC meets in 1972. That is, if Billy Griffith does not explain this misunderstanding before then.

• LEE TREVINO, the British and US Open champion, was recently caught in conversation about his boyfriend. "My family was so poor they couldn't afford any kids," said Lee. "The lady next door had me."

• I'd come home and there were photographs views all the time. I mean, kept hearing outside the house and window was wide open, all sweaty and window would be shut was never anyone was

The result was the dreading having to a week's holiday in get away from it clear the clouds: a fourth in the Women's Athletic Association final. What's more the directly brought about when she skinned climbing over rocks her to walk awkward turn, strained a toe foot. It is so bad in Dublin recently it now has to altogether.

Inside track

Moody played called a three-dimensional in which, as far as we know, need a computer score. If, for instance, golfers go out together play each other on

The permutations are mindboggling. Played for a "quarrel 10p" a point and, in be shot a \$6 and be quarters or \$42 from 1 less victims.

• MOUNTAINERIA Alpine by Claire Elaine Black just came to our With a foreword by one jokes it to be as but the book is certain listing our Sunday league Peter Gillman ice specialist and many climbers who have repeated the most routes in the Western Dolomites. "It is funny," but untrue," noted as a writer on seeing our reader member my article is discussed giving up cutting as one reason he was stranded British seaside cliff.

Girl's Night

"CAN anyone catch Girl?" asked the Sunday series on "The Day of Sport" in April. Runner Margaret Beattie perhaps it was not matter of anybody catching him stopping the poor girl.

Margaret, the Euro 1,500m champion record holder, is not European Champion and she says that which built up after in March meant she a chance to train probably June.

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General Appointments

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A small team is being established by the Division of Human Physiology of the National Institute for Medical Research to develop and use a range of instruments designed to investigate the physiological and environmental experience of everyday life. Initially the team will be largely based in the Bio-Engineering Division of the Clinical Research Centre at Harrow. Two posts are available:

Post A
Responsibility for assisting with the conduct, organisation and evaluation of field studies with some responsibility for testing and maintenance of equipment in the field and laboratory. Applicants should have a qualification in biological science, preferably Physiology, Nursing or extensive experience in human physiological investigation. Electronic experience an advantage but training could be given. Age preferably under 30 years.

Post B
An Electronic Engineer with H.N.C. or equivalent qualification to take part in the design and construction of miniature measuring and recording systems. Age preferably under 30 years.

Both appointments will be made on scale £359-£721.

Applications giving details of qualifications, experience and telephone number to Dr. R. H. Fox, National Institute for Medical Research (Hampstead Laboratories), Holly Hill, London, N.W.3.

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Also one sales manager (who could earn £7,000) and one salesman for sophisticated Data Entry Systems.

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We will pay you a salary (which will be negotiated) in keeping with your experience; 21 days leave per annum and we give you a leave travel allowance into the bargain; sick benefits for you and your immediate family; a contributory gratuity fund; plus many other "perks" including assisted house and car purchase and accident insurance.

Please write to the address below enclosing a full curriculum vitae.

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Candidates should have an honours degree in an engineering or physical science, a noteworthy record of relevant research experience, and should be able to interpret research achievements in terms of practicable solutions to engineering problems.

The salary for this appointment, which is superannuable, will be within the range:

£2,472-£23,303 p.a.

In accordance with the National Joint Board Agreement.

Applications, in writing, giving details of previous experience and present salary should be sent to the Regional Personnel Manager, Central Electricity Generating Board, North Eastern Region, P.O. Box 177, Merton Centre, Leeds LS1 1HL, to arrive not later than Friday 8 August, 1971.

Please quote reference SVN/307/ST

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PRODUCTION MANAGER

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Aged under 35, the suitable applicant will possess a National Diploma in Food Technology or equivalent qualification, be completely conversant with advanced production techniques in bulk meal supply, and be able to demonstrate a career progression to senior management level.

This is a permanent position offering a commencing salary of between £2,750 and £3,250 per annum. The successful applicant must be prepared to take up domicile in the Luton district and will be required to commence his duties during October, 1971.

Please write, enclosing curriculum vitae, to:

The Chief Executive,
Courtair Catering Limited,
Luton Airport, Luton, Bedfordshire.

Corporate Planning Manager

We wish to appoint a young man to an interesting position as Manager of our Corporate Department. The man appointed will report directly to the Commercial Director and must have the ability and personality to influence other members of the Board. The Department is already established but is at a development stage; a number of new techniques introduced and applicants should have some practical experience in large organisations where planning and modern management techniques are used. In addition he should have personal experience of the following: budgeting using discounted cash flow corporate planning and monitoring, computer modelling, decision analysis, experience curves, evaluating corporate strategy, operational research, quantitative and forecasting.

Position will include Group corporate control of profit and loss accounts, utilisation of the computer in the application of new techniques and the development and training of senior managers. The latter being evidenced by the career progression of the present manager as opportunities will be available to his successor.

Write giving full details of age, qualifications, experience etc.

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